



1. An Abasolo Complex burial in a shallow pit



2. An Abasolo Complex mortar, pestles and metate

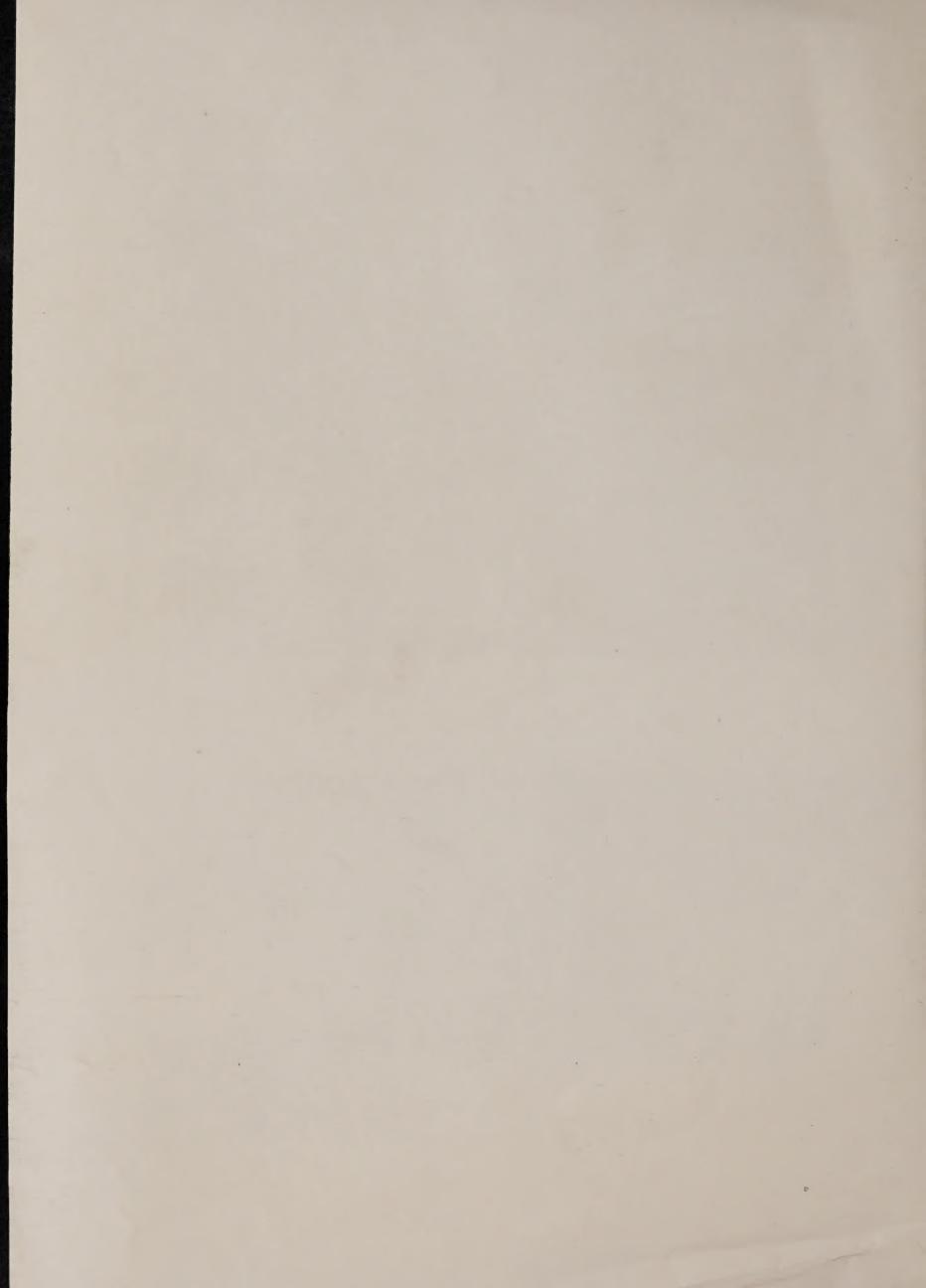
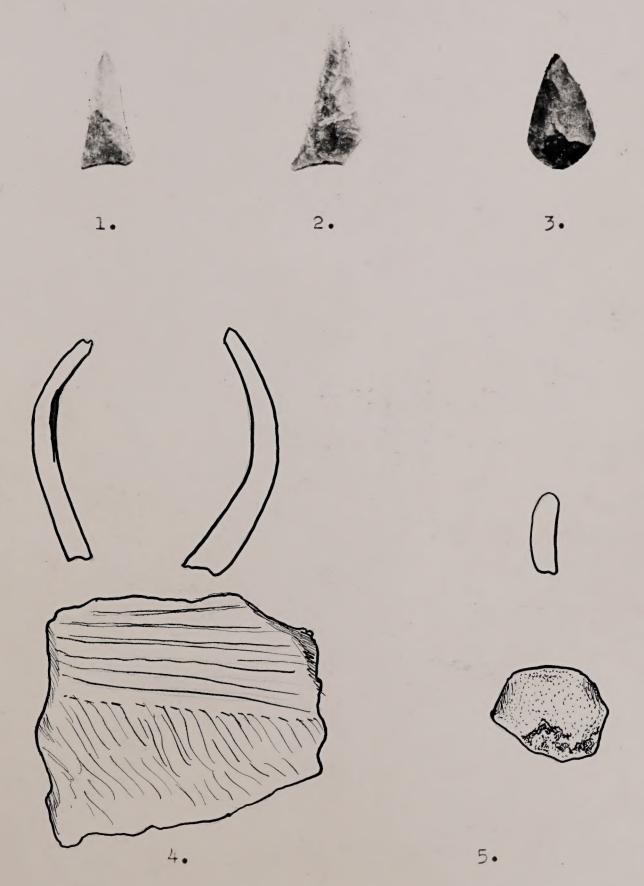
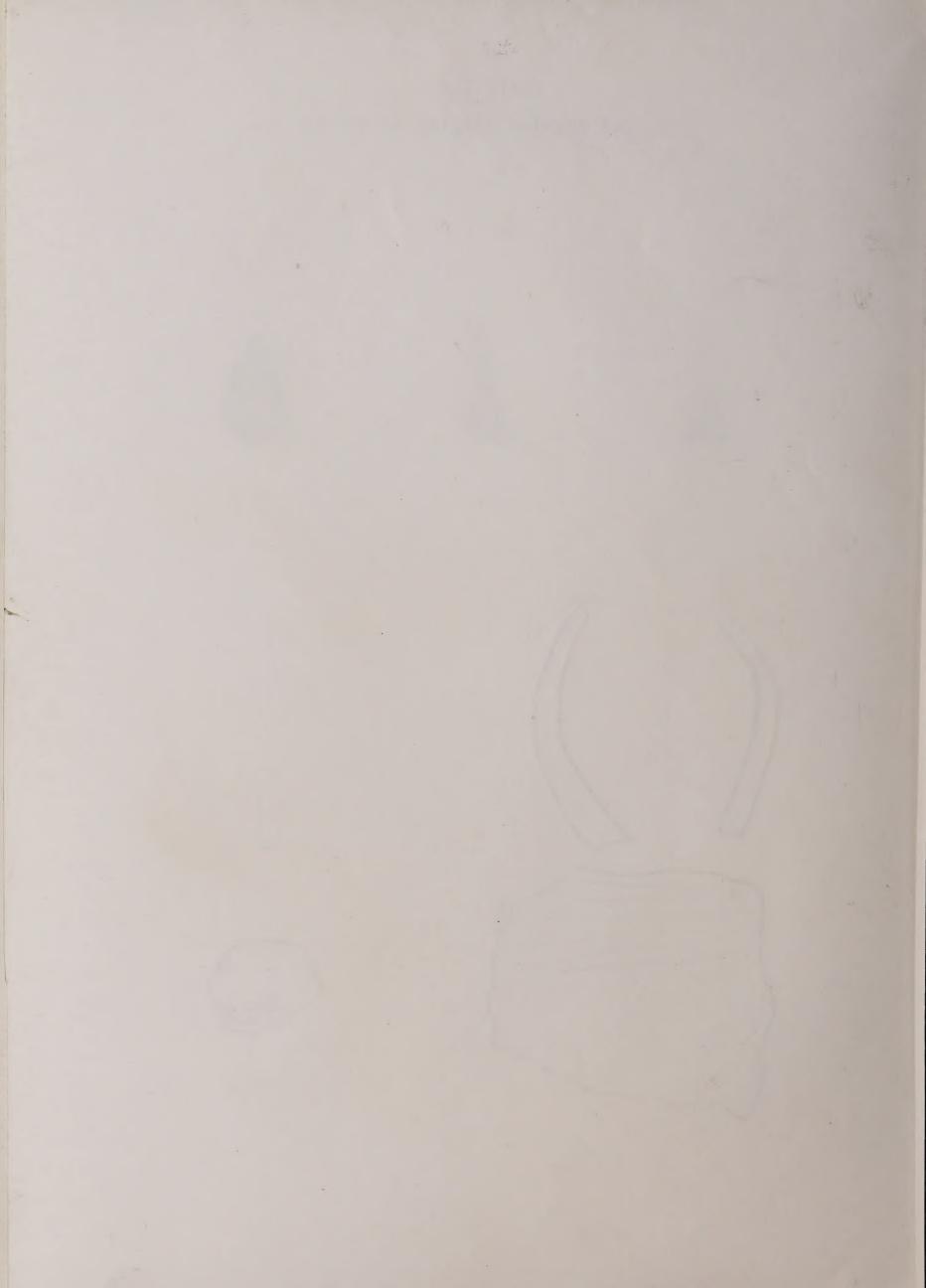
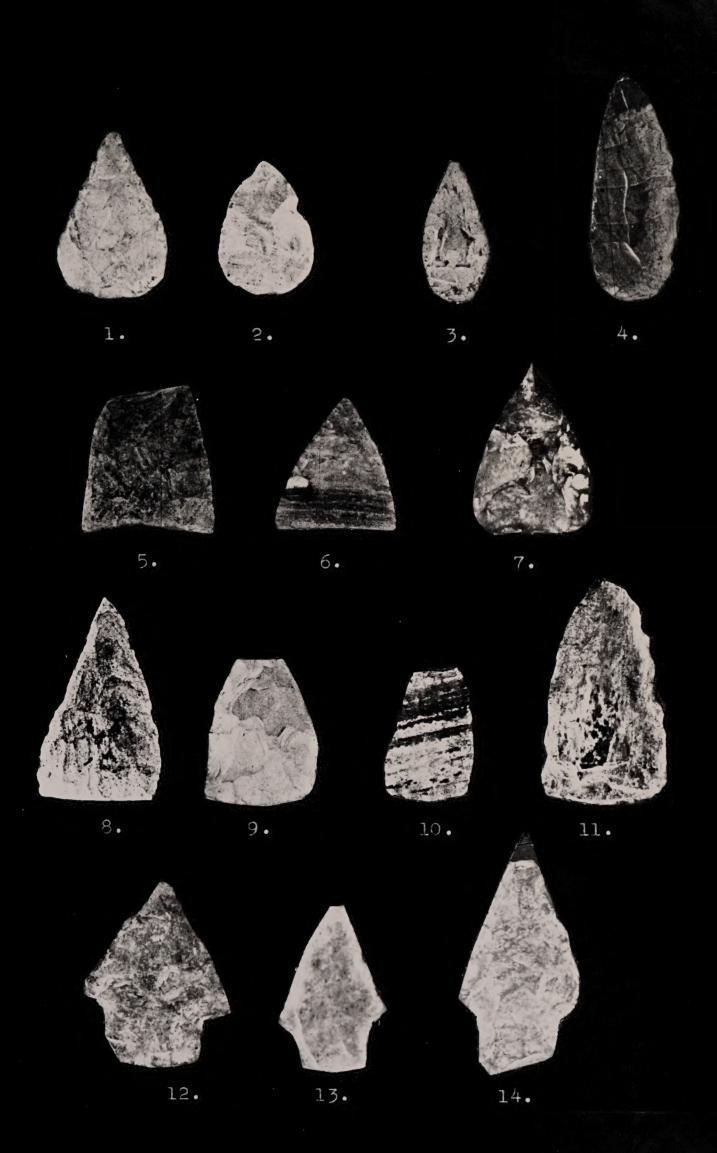


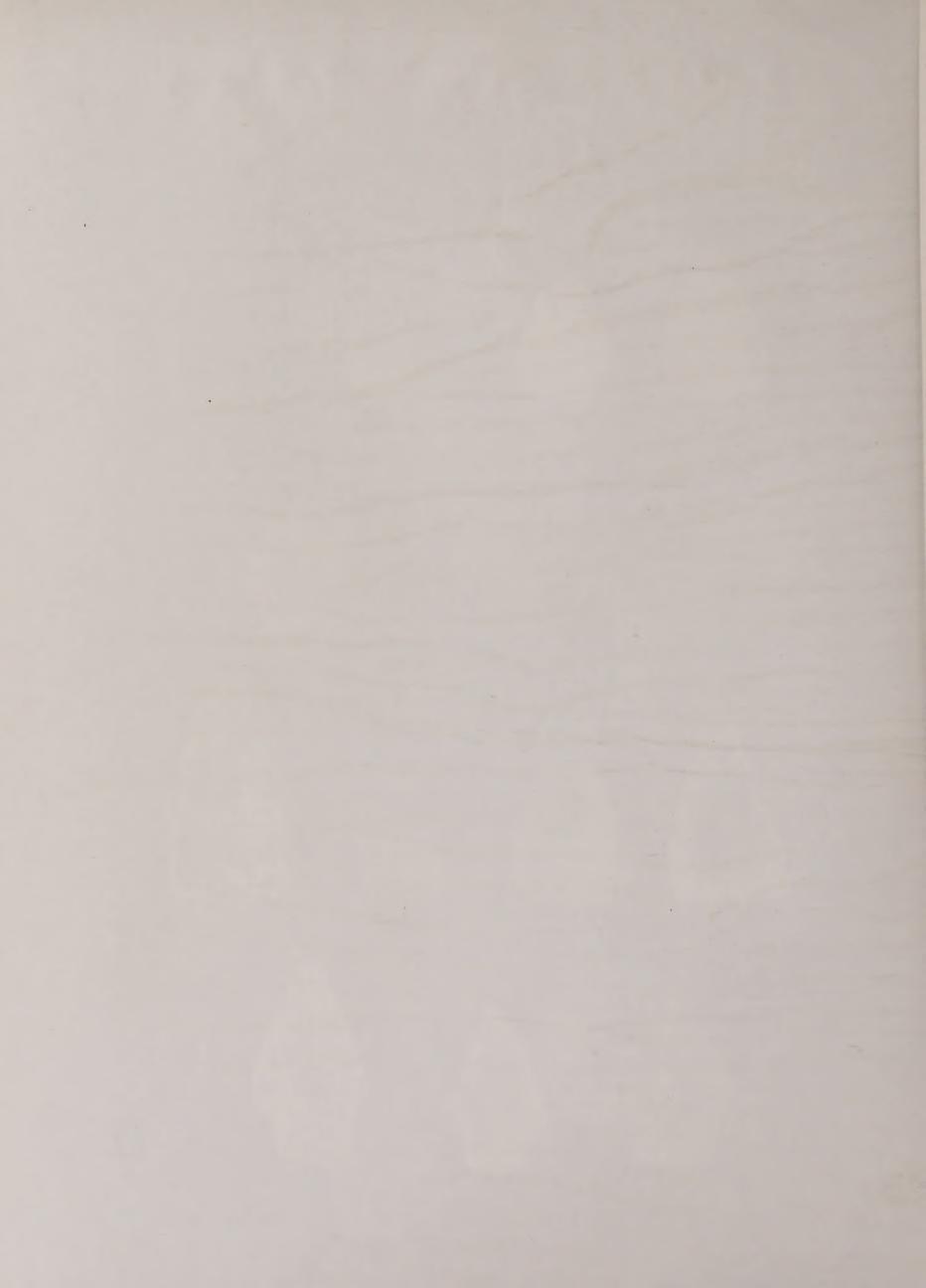
PLATE III

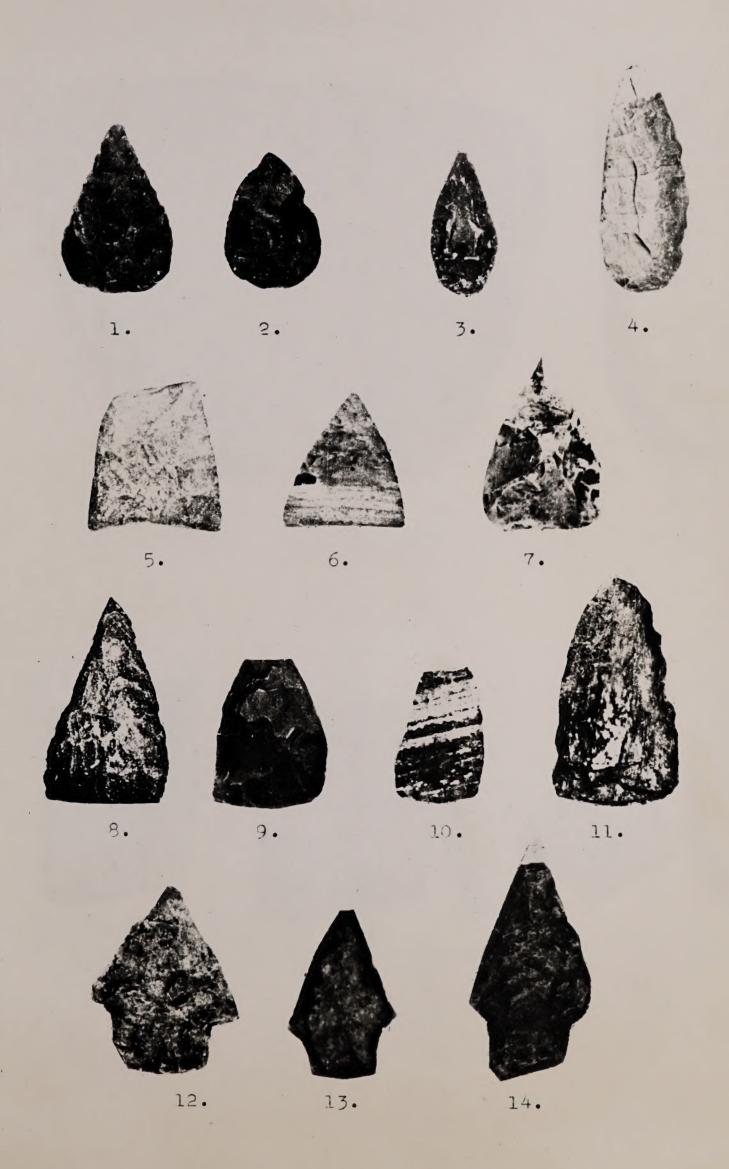
Los Angeles Complex Artifacts

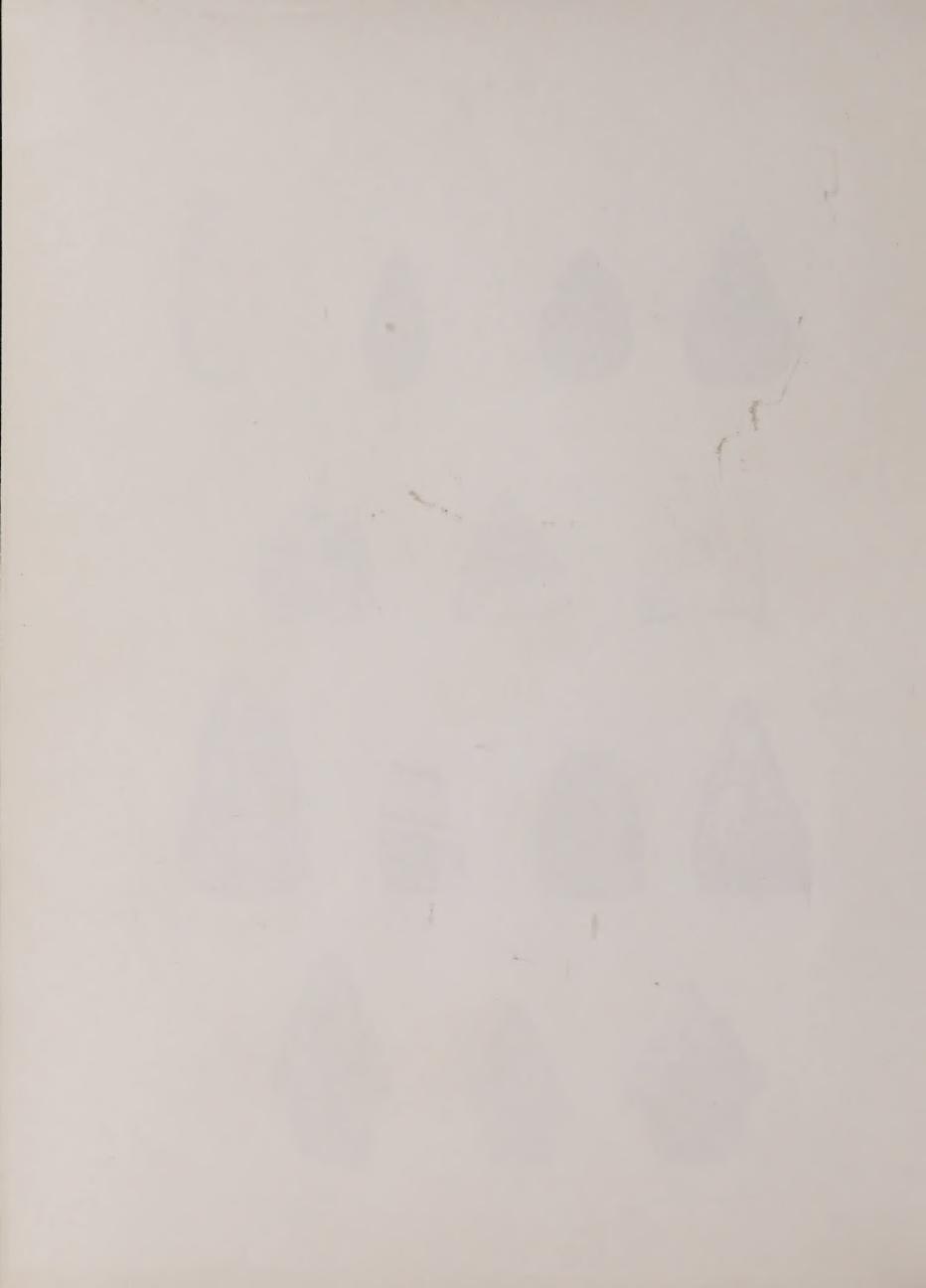






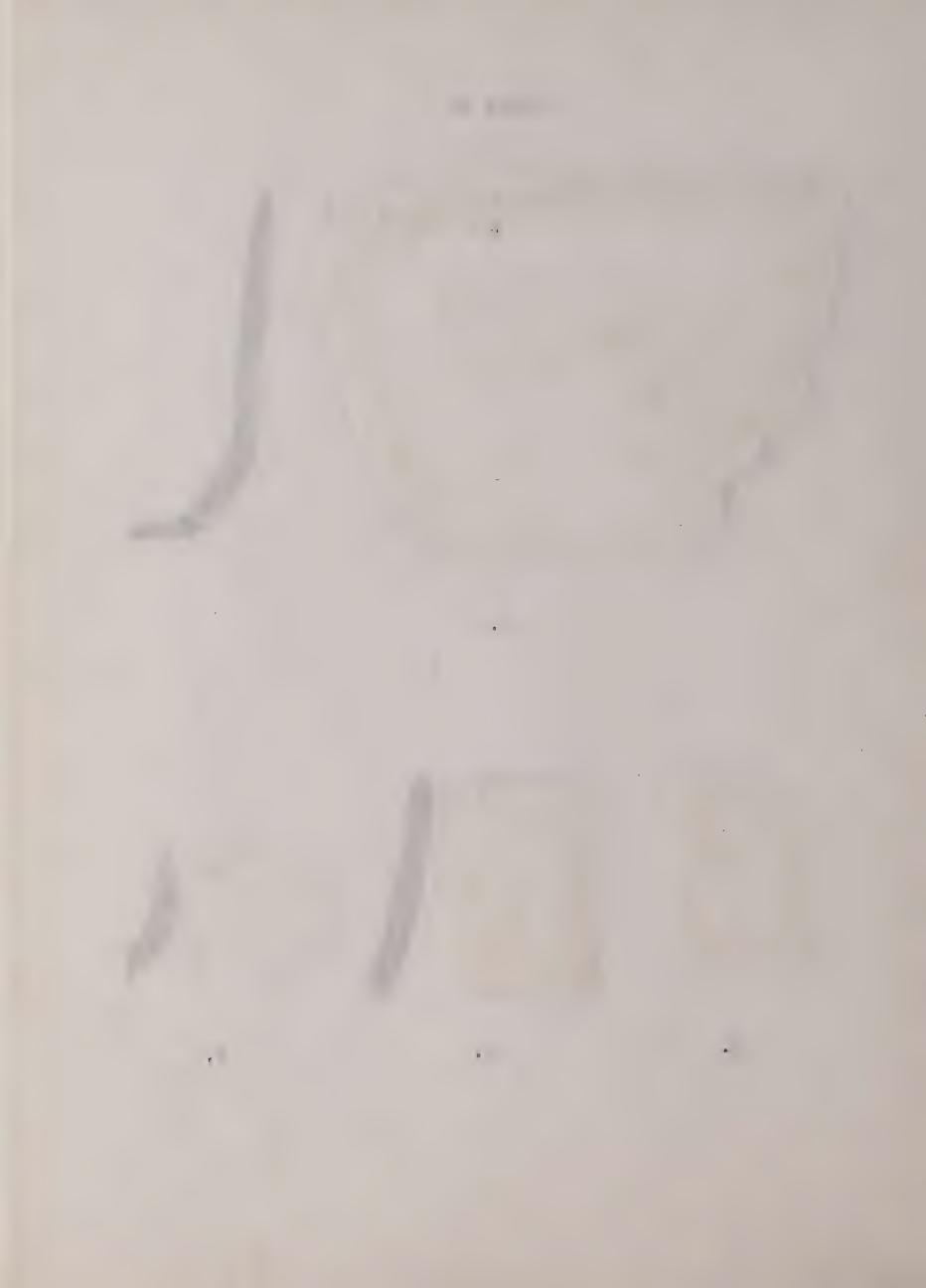














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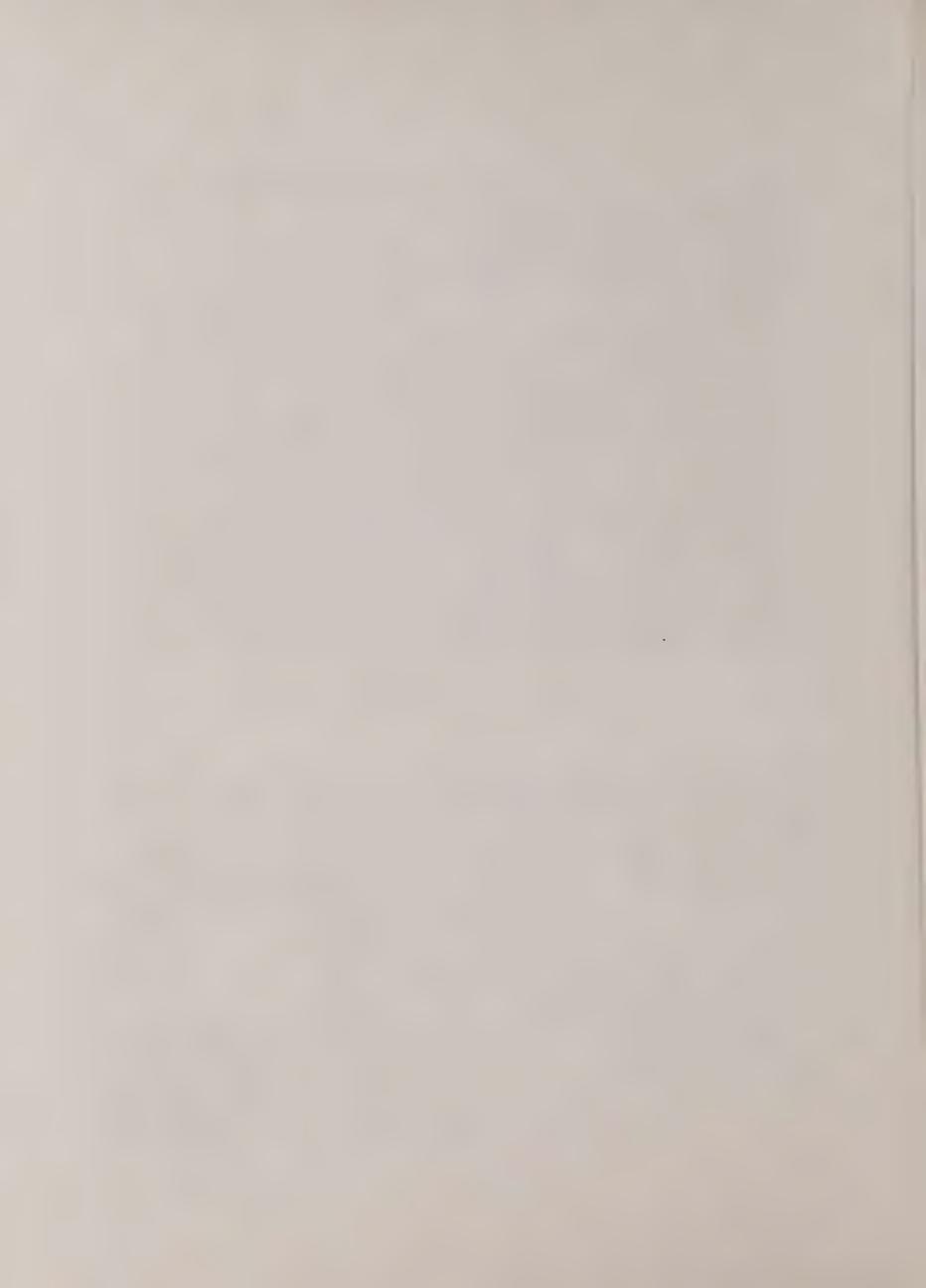




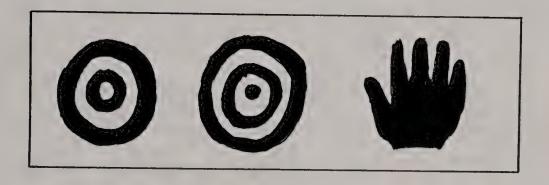


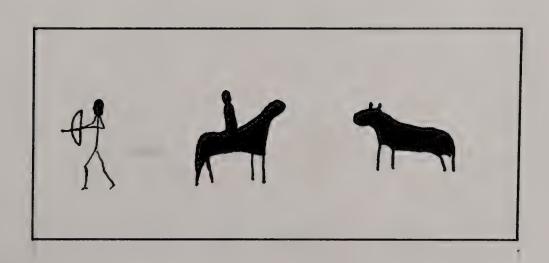




PLATE I Canyon Diablo Pictographs

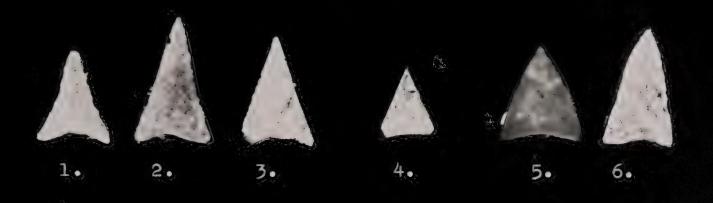




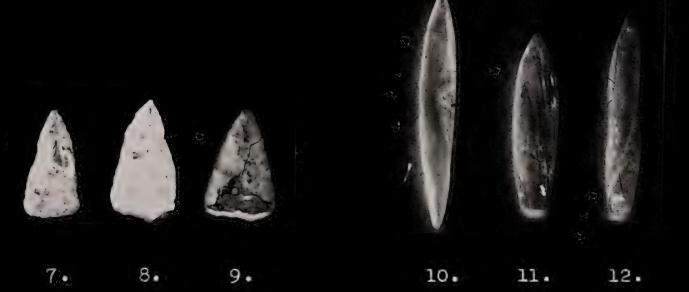




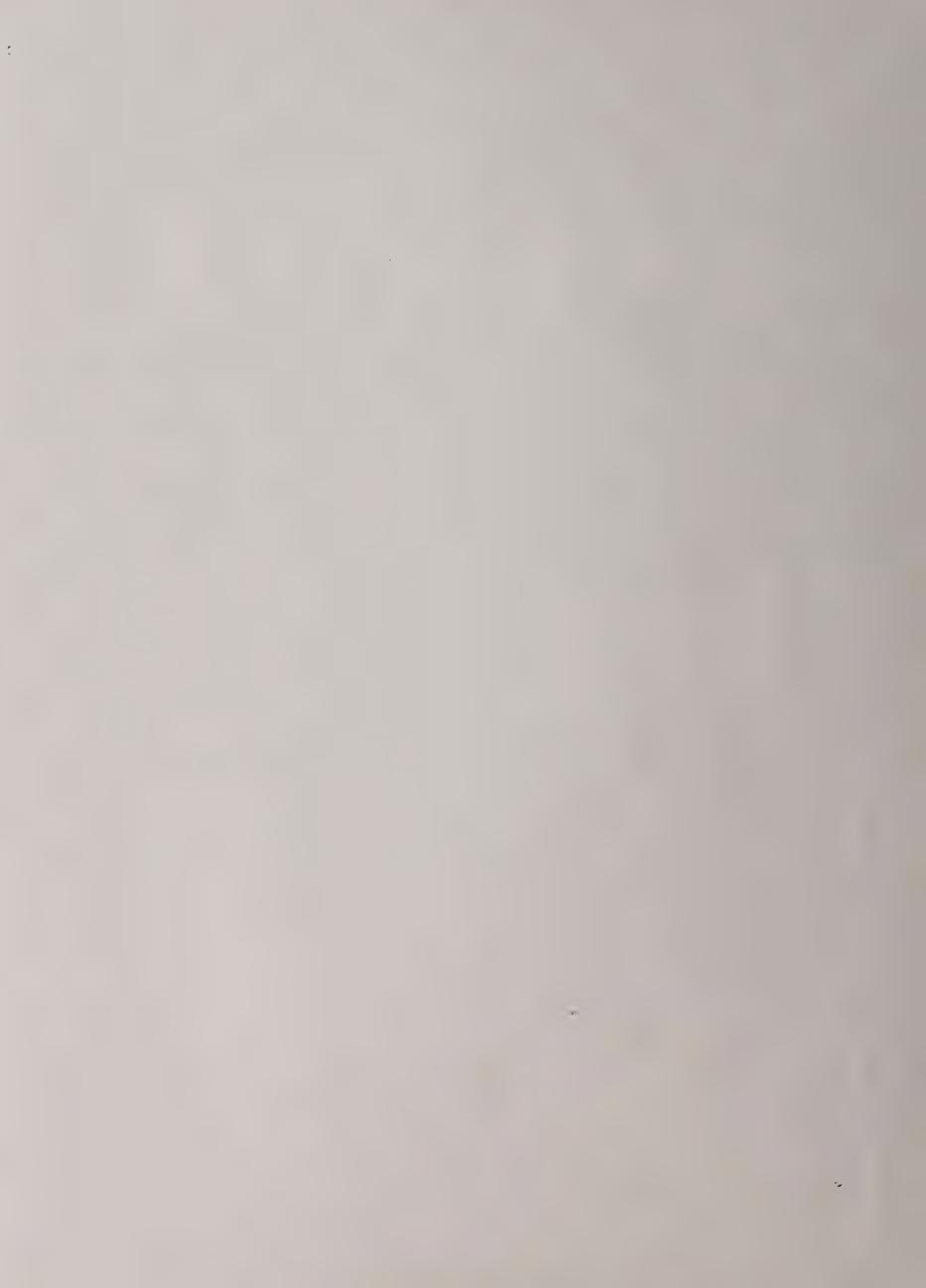
## PLATE XXII.



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2.

3.









## PLATE XIII





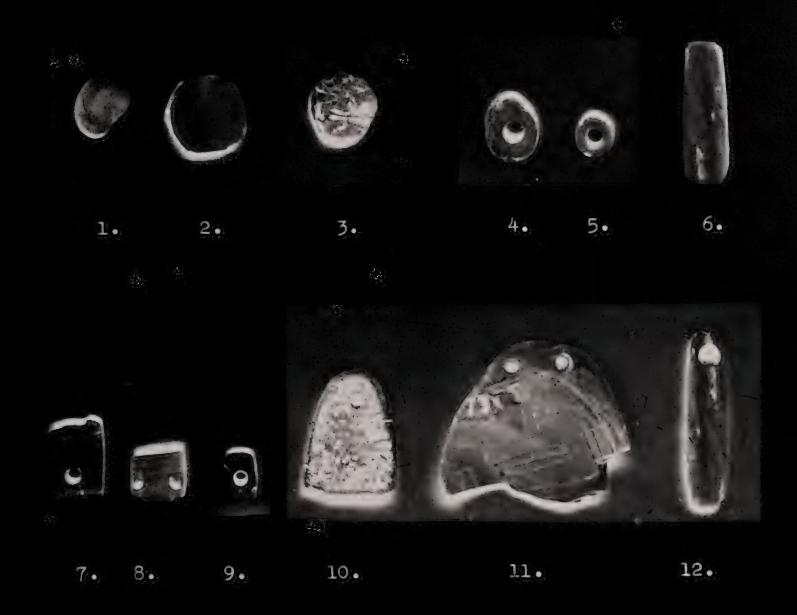


ONE

INCH



## PLATE XXIII



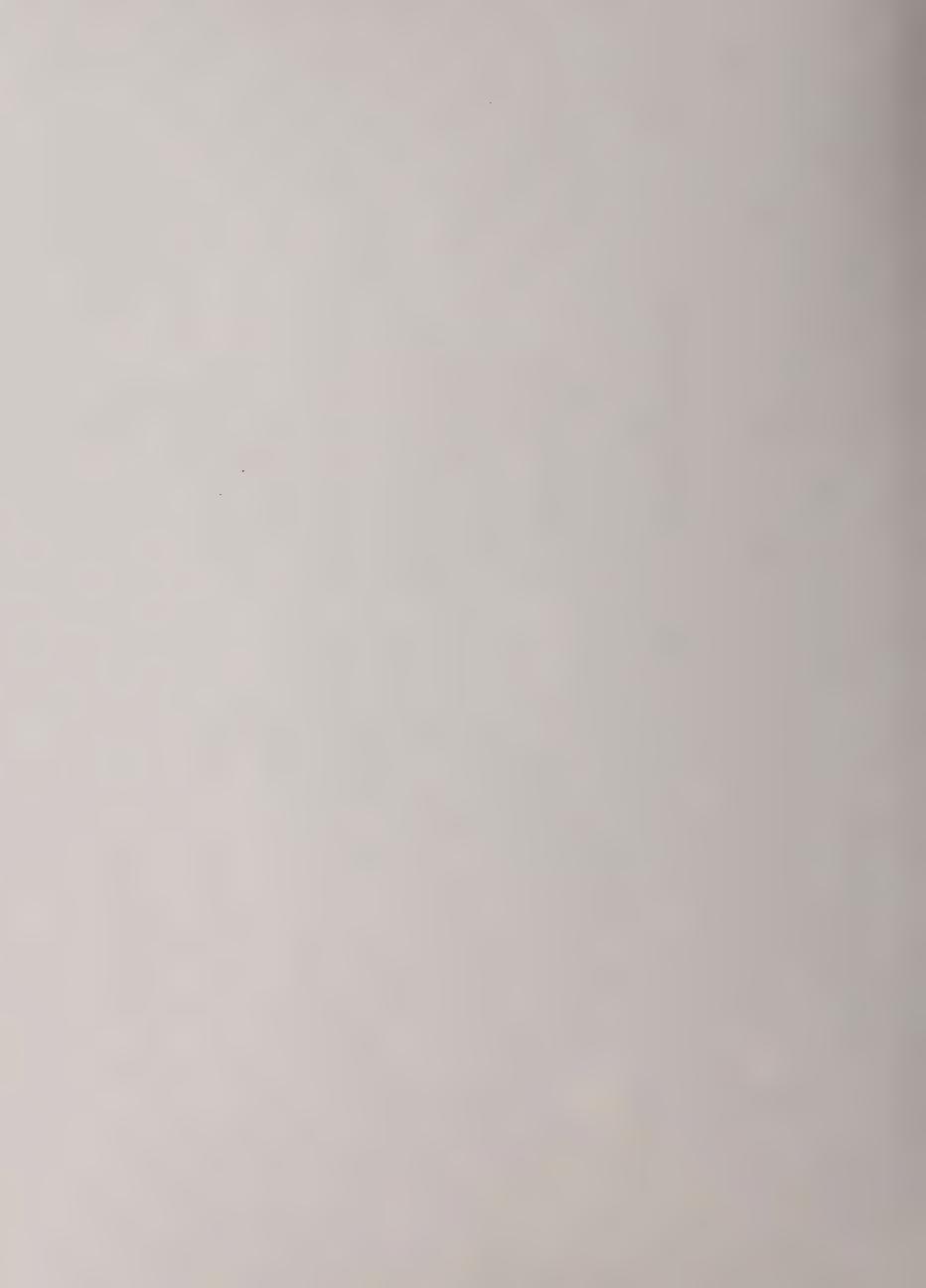


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16.



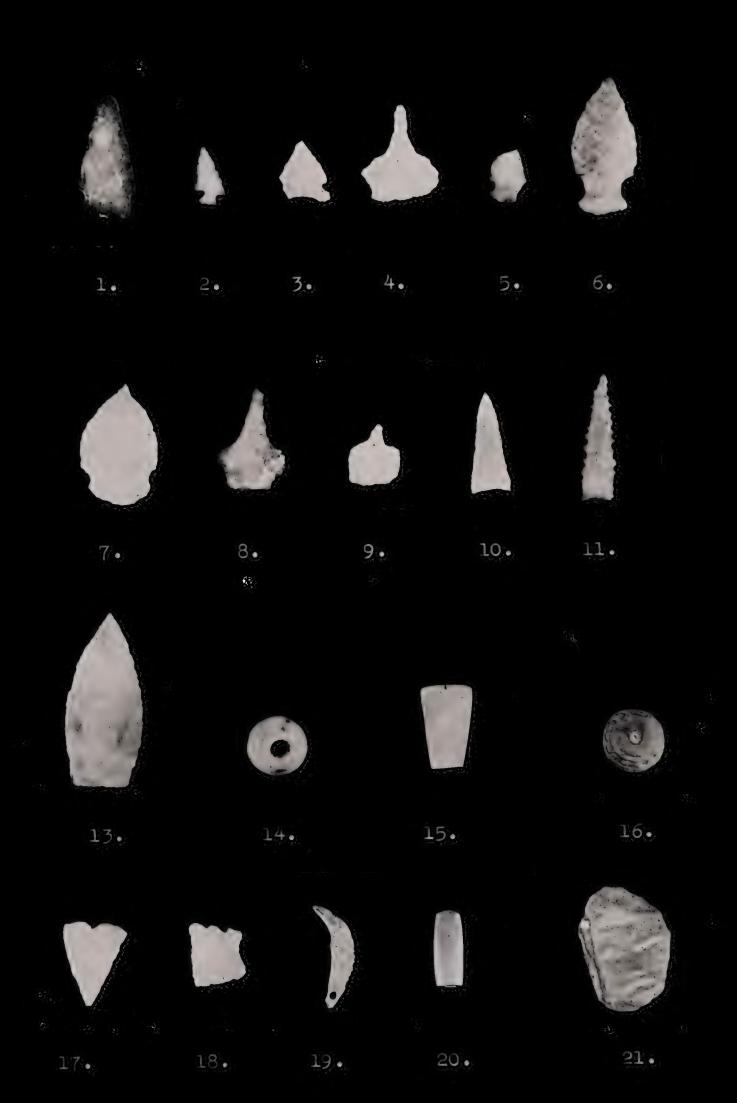
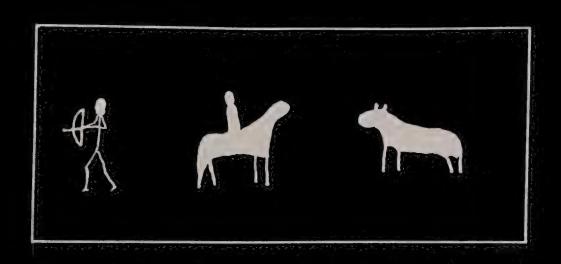




PLATE I Canyon Diablo Pictographs







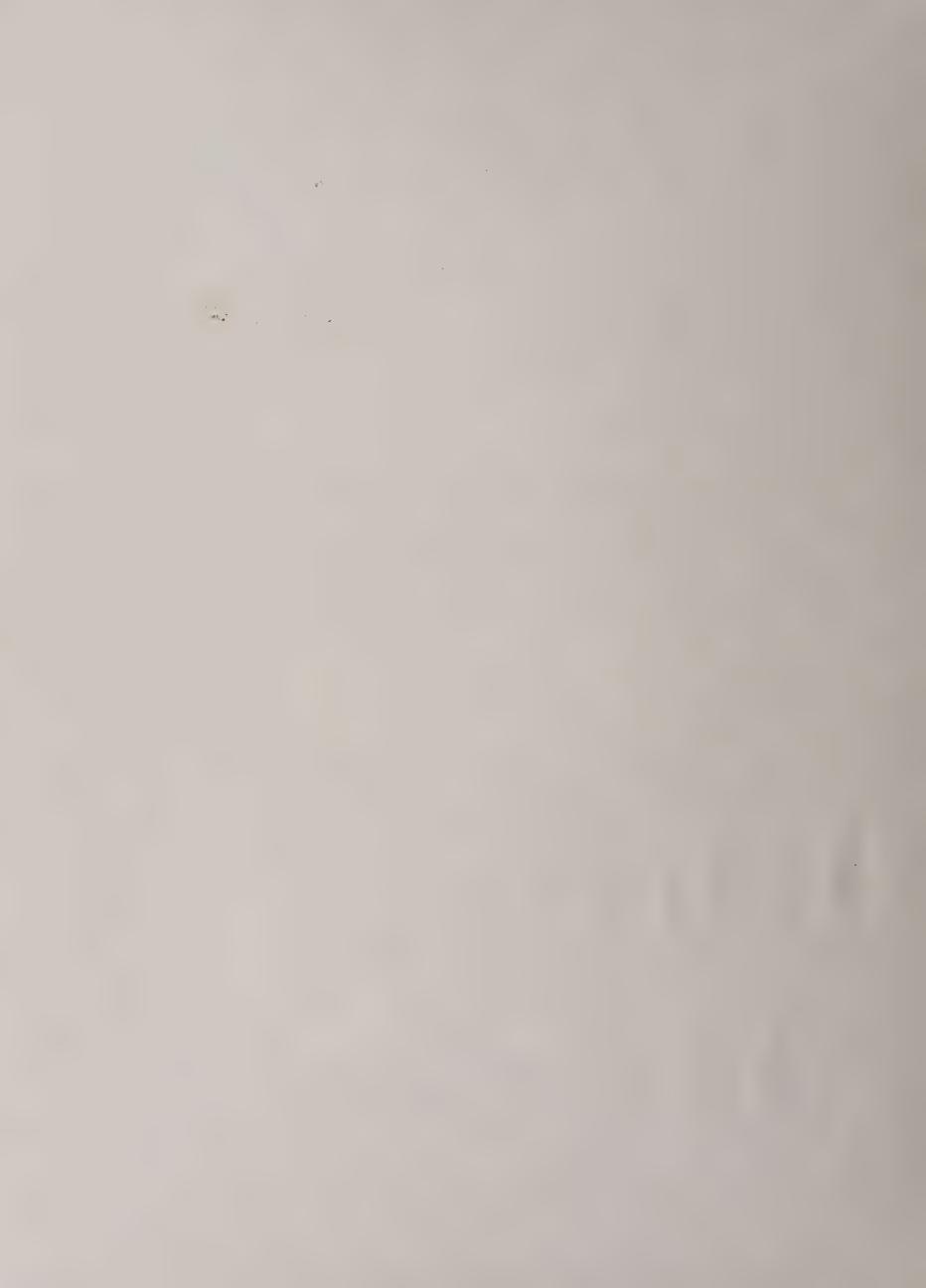
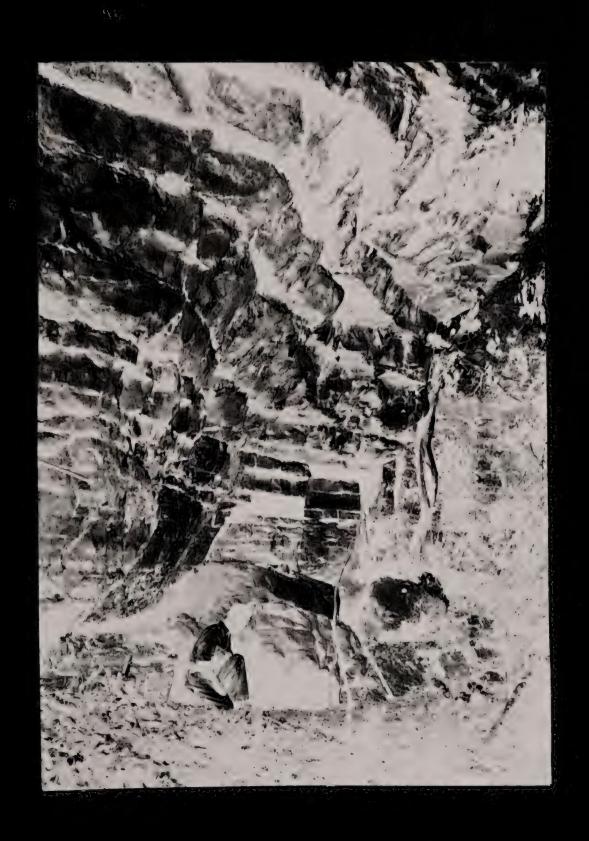
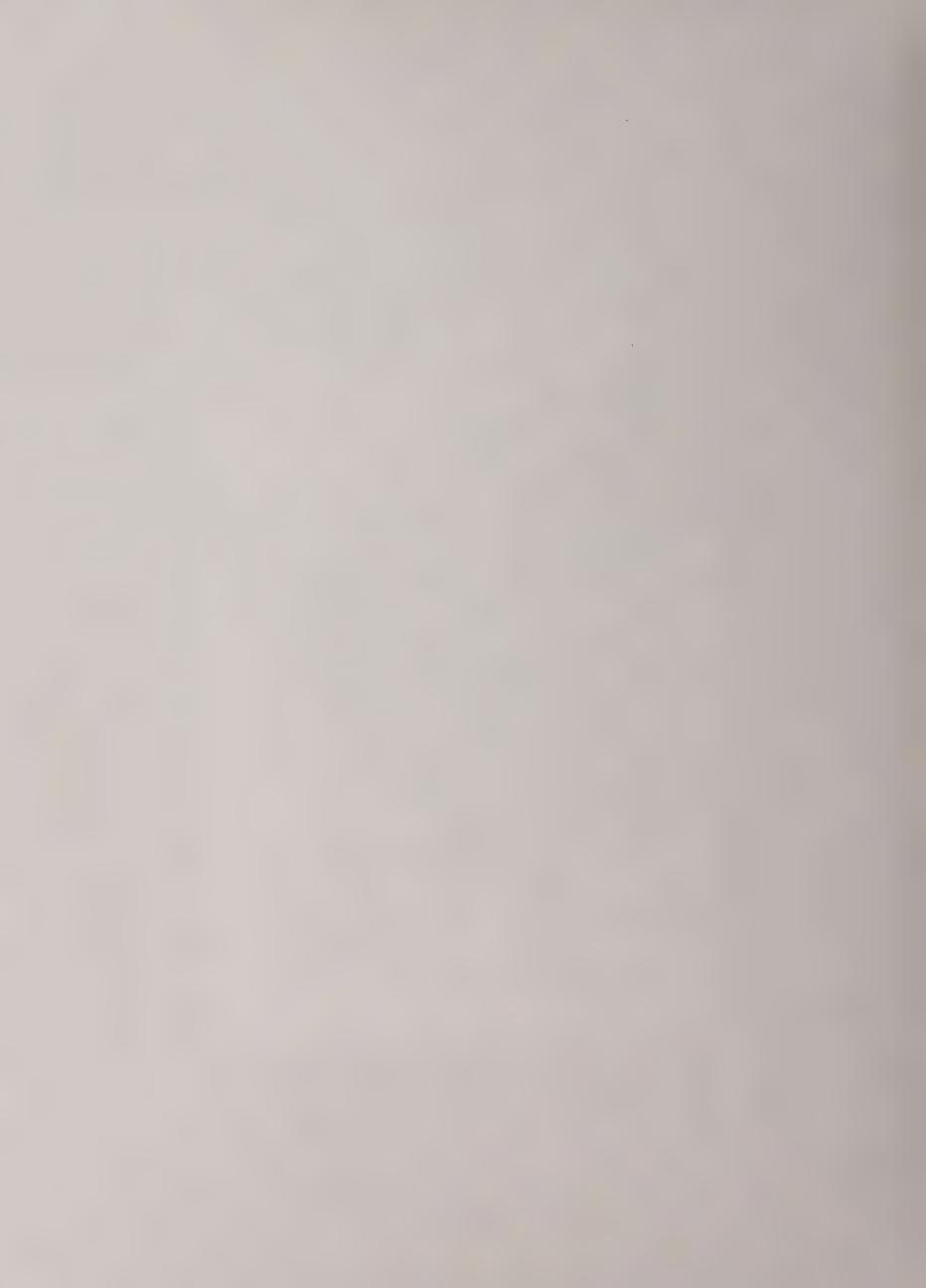


PLATE II
Cave Tm c 81





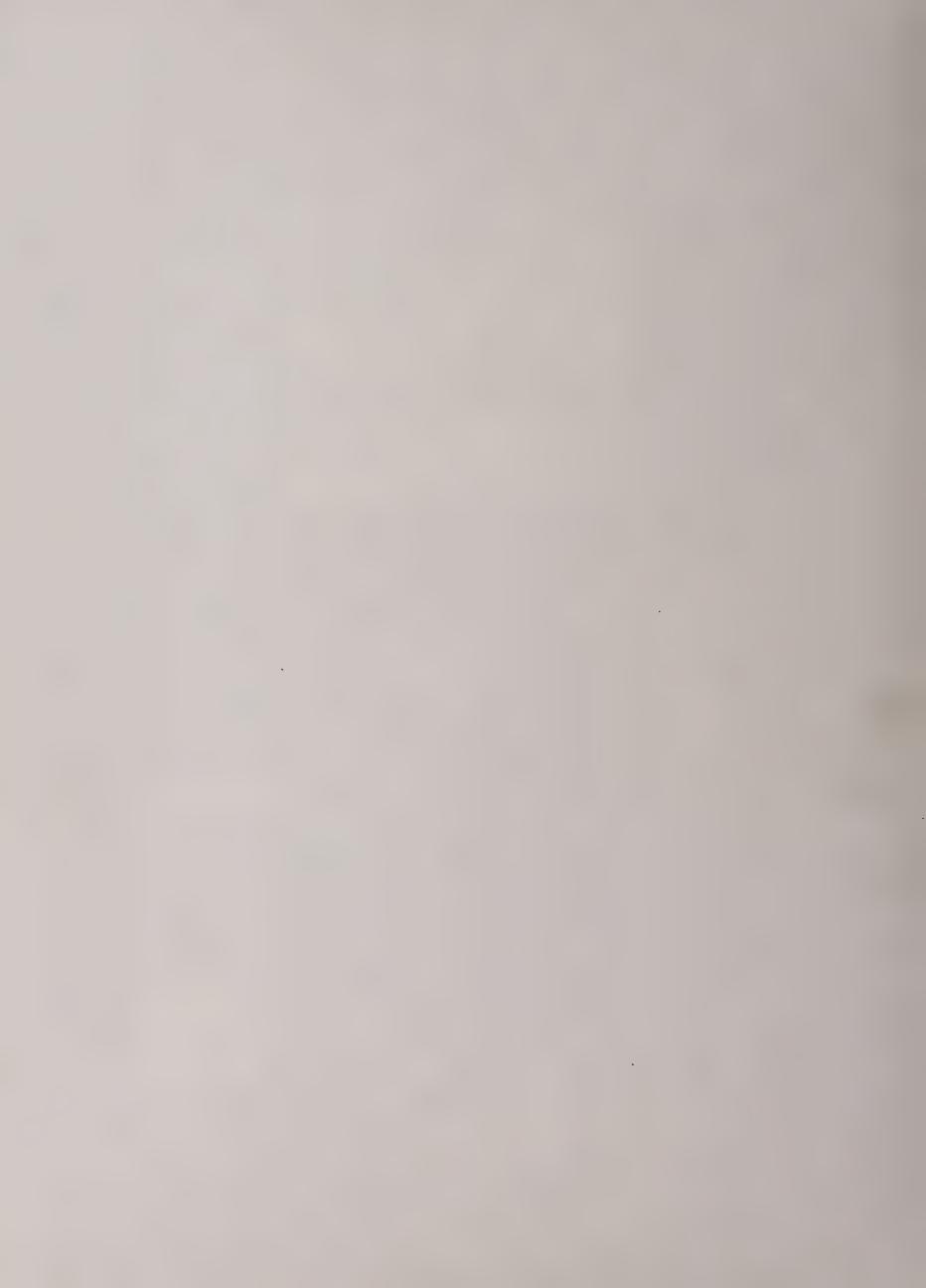
# PLATE VIII



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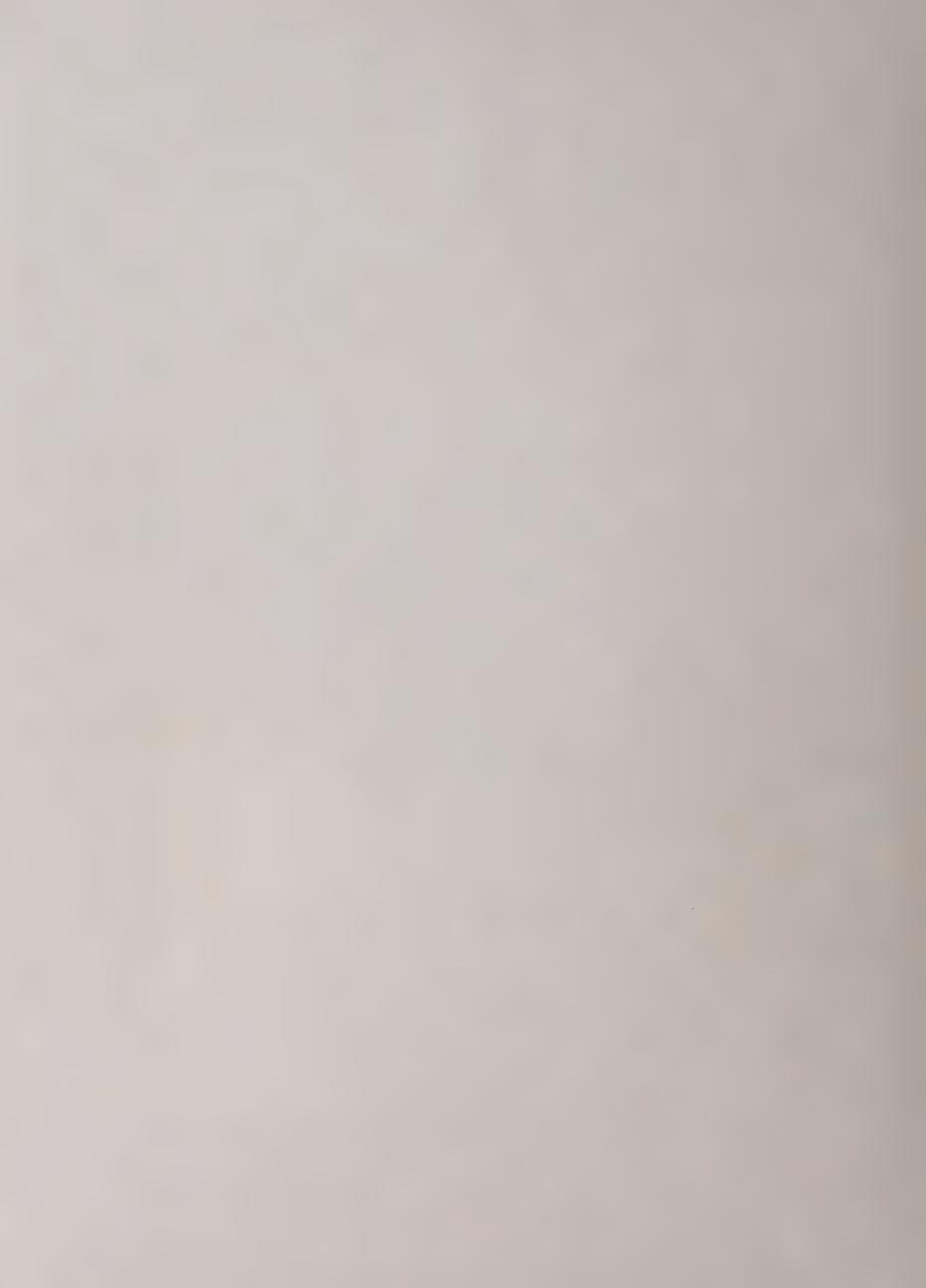














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PLATE II

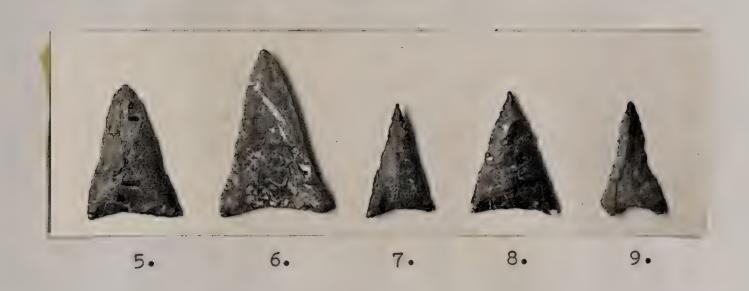






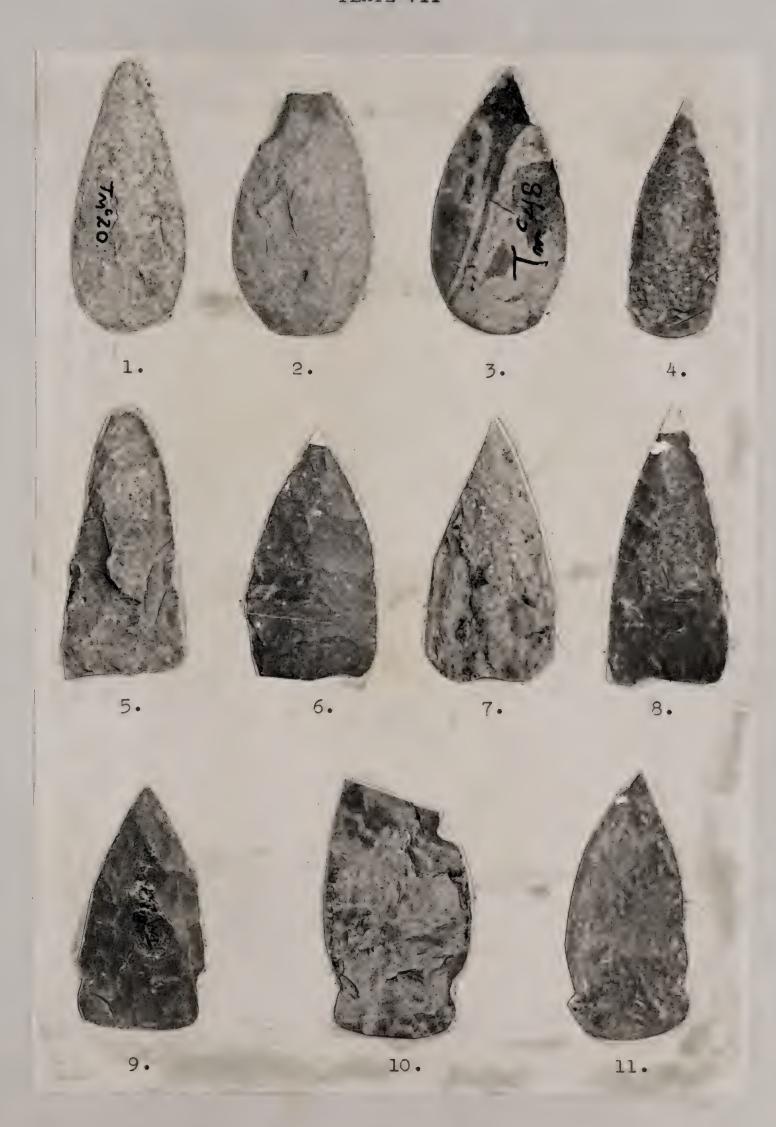


















# PLATE VIII



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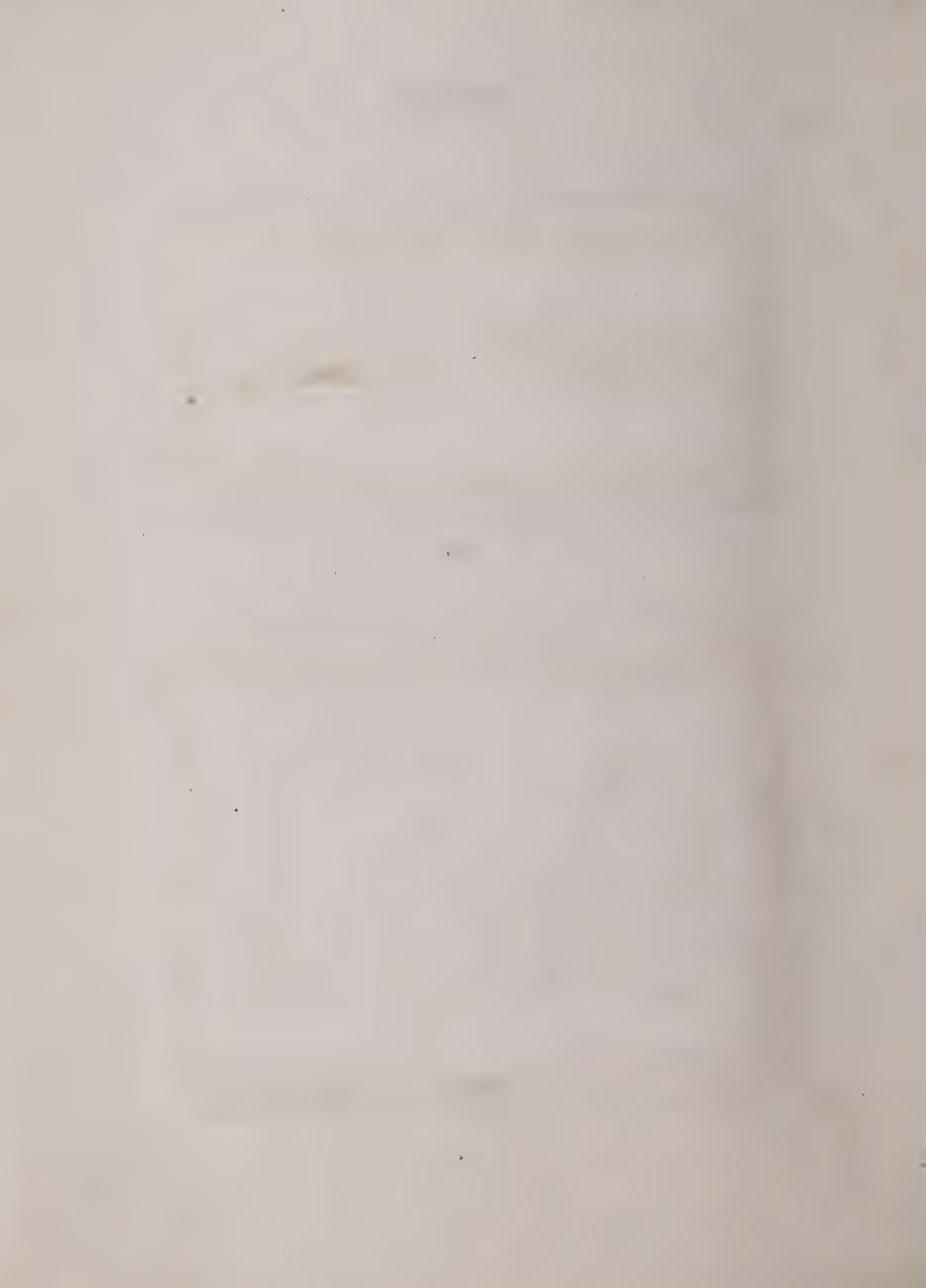




### PLATE XVIII









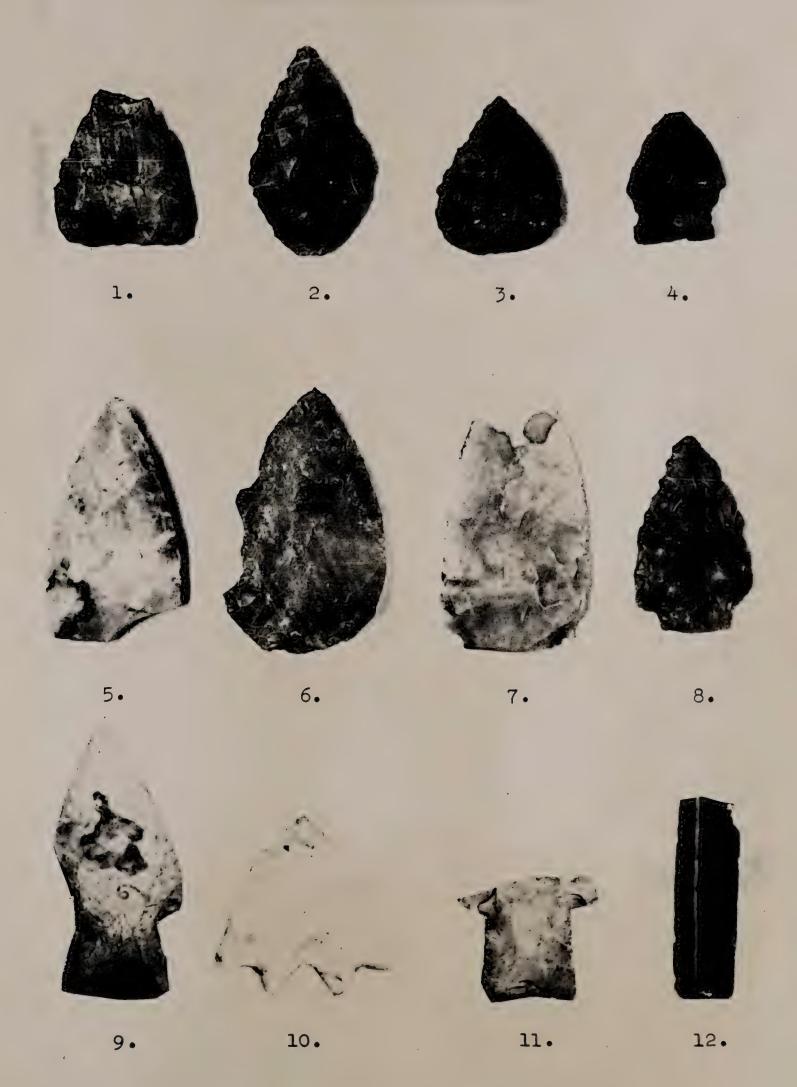
1. An Abasolo Complex burial in a shallow pit



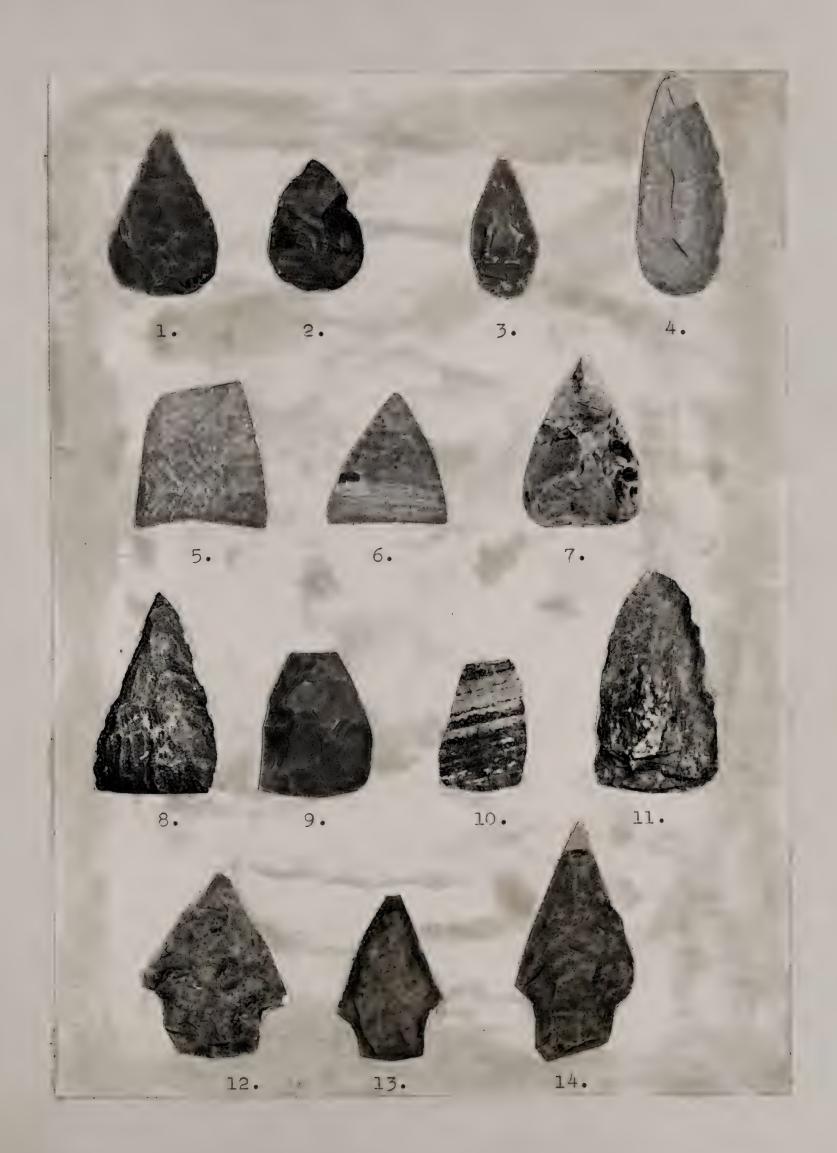
2. An Abasolo Complex mortar, pestles and metate

# PLATE XVII

# PUEBLITO PROJECTILE POINTS









#### THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PREHISTORIC RELATIONSHIPS BE WEEN THE CULTURES OF THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES AND MEXICO IN LIGHT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE STATE OF TAMAULIPAS? MEXICO

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO
THE FACULTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE DIVISION OF THE
SOCIAL SCIENCES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

BY

RICHARD S. MACNEISH

CHICAGO, ILLIMOIS

December, 1948.

JUNE, 1948



#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to the sponsors of this survey, Dr. F. C. Cole and Dr. Robert Redfield of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago. Thanks are also due to Sr. Enrique Juan Palacios, formerly Director of Monumentos Prehispanicos, and Sr. Ignacio Marquina, Director of the Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia of the Republic of Mexico, who generously gave permission for the archaeological reconnaissance of Tamaulipas and facilitated the delivery of a portion of the archaeological materials to the United States for further study. The Department of Anthropology of the University of Texas kindly made their laboratories available for use in the analysis of the materials, and I am most grateful for the invaluable information proffered by the members of the staff, Mr. Thomas Campbell, Mr. J. Charles Kelley, and Mr. Alex Krieger. Acknowledgment and thanks are also extended to Sr. Pedro Armillas, Sr. Wilfredo Du Solier, Dr. Gordon Ekholm, Dr. James B. Griffin, Dr. J. Alden Mason, Sr. Eduardo Noguera, Sr. Pablo Martinez del Rio, Sr. Roberto Pavon, and Sr. Gabriel Saldivar for their assistance in details preliminary to the exploration and for their help in the interpretation of the materials. In conclusion, I wish to express my indebtedness to the citizens of the state of Tamaulipas, Republic of Mexico, for their unfailing hospitality and cooperation, and to my wife, June Helm MacNeish, who participated in the survey.

Richard 1. Mor Marsh

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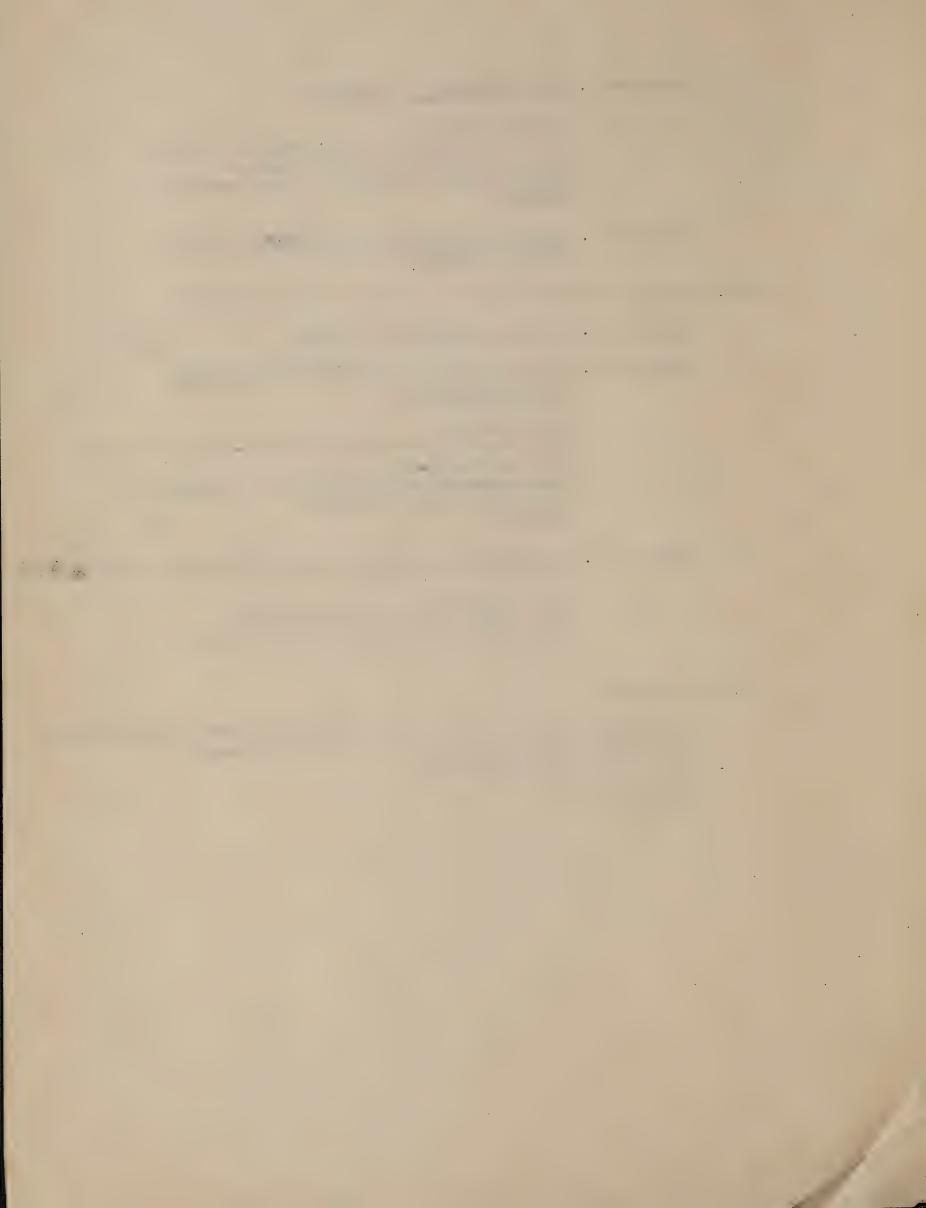
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PLATE XXONI



#### INTRODUCTION

#### The Problem

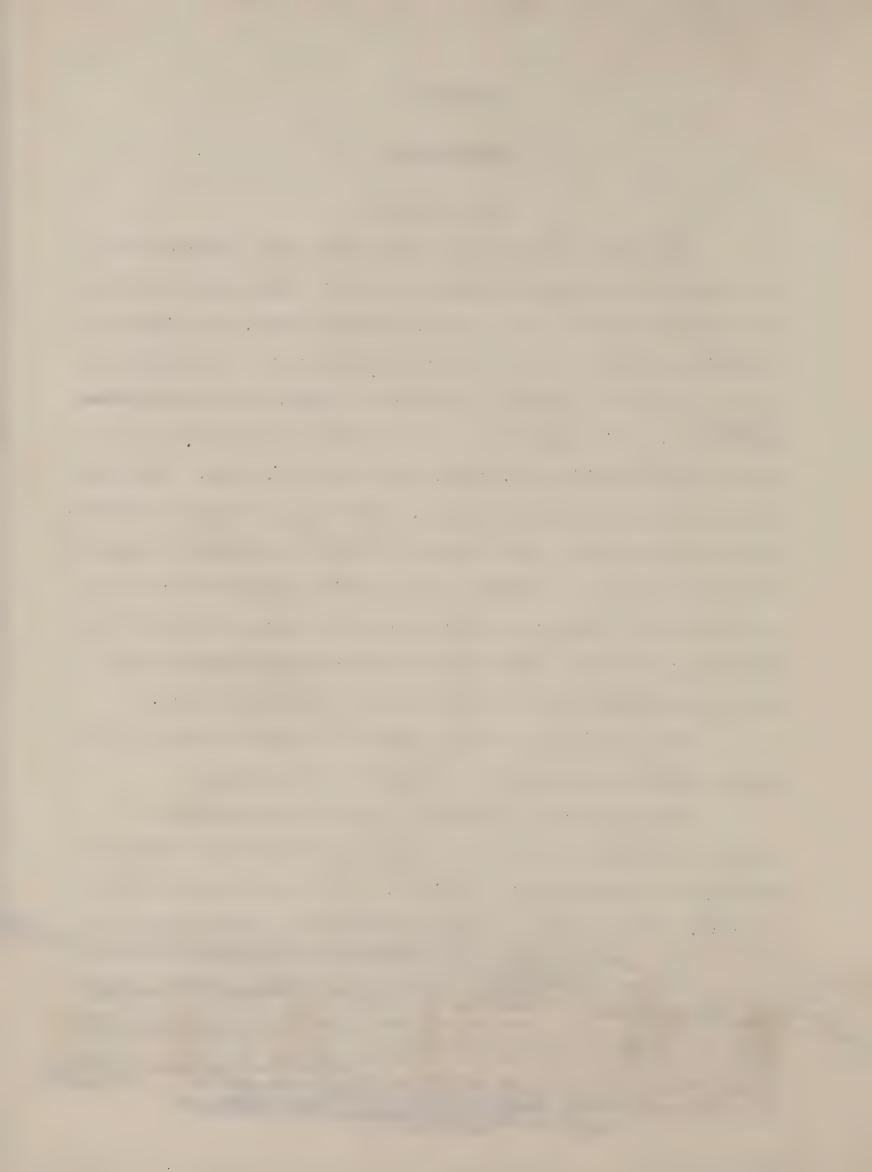
The basic materials for this thesis are selected from the results of an archaeological survey of the coastal portion of Tamaulipas north of the Soto la Marina River, the Sierra de Tamaulipas (mainly around the Canyon Diablo and the headwaters of the Rio de las Palmas) and Cameron County, Texas (see illustration 1). This survey was conducted for the University of Chicago from November 17, 1945, until June 10, 1946. The area had not been explored previously. It was hoped that an archaeological survey might throw light on several problems of American pre-history such as: (a) the pre-historic sequence of culture in Tamaulipas, Mexico; (b) Mexican-Southeastern cultural relationships; (c) the chronological relationships between Mexico and the Southwest; and (d) early man in northern Mexico.

Only one aspect of the survey is treated in this thesis -- namely, Mexican-Southeastern cultural relationships.

The similarity of certain traits (and complexes of traits) in Mexico and the Southeastern United States seemed to justify the assumption of contacts. If this assumption was correct, then a survey of the area between Mexico and the

Day Selvent of the same

<sup>1.</sup> Zelia Nuttall, "Some Comparisons between Etowah, Mexican and Mayan Designs", In Exploration of the Ttowah site in Georgia by Warren K. Moorehead(New Haven, Conn, Yale University Press, 1932) 137-144; George C. Valliant, Some Resemblances in the Ceramics of Central and North America, (Globe, Ariz.: Medallion Papers No. 12,1932); Philip Phillips, "Middle American Influences on the Archaeology of the Southeastern United States". In The Maya and their Neighbors (New York: D. Appleton-Century Co., 1940) 349-367.



Southeast could be expected to yield information on this problem. Specifically, it was hoped that the survey would indicate:
(1) what group or groups were involved in the prehistoric relations between Meso-America and the Southeastern United States;
(2) when these prehistoric contacts between the two regions
took place; (3) the route and direction of the prehistoric
contacts; and (4) the nature of the mechanisms or media of
cultural transmission.

these problems, but little concrete evidence has been presented. Spinden suggested that Toltec warrior cults, while trading for Lake Superior copper, had influenced the cultures of the Southeast. Unfortunately, Ekholm has pointed out that there is little evidence of the Toltec in northern Mexico nor is there any evidence of Lake Superior copper in Mexico.

Zelia Nuttal on the basis of similarities between Etowah and Aztec designs, concluded that an Aztec cult had spread into the Southeast. However, Aztec remains are rare

H. J. Spinden, "Indian Symbolism," Introduction to American Indian Art, part 2, Exposition of Indian Tribal Arts, (New York, 1931) p. 31.

Go Ekholm, Excavations at Tampico and Pdnuco in the Huasteca, Mexico, Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, XXXVIII, Part V, (New York, 1944)

<sup>4</sup>Z. Nuttall, op. cit.

in northern Mexico; <sup>5</sup> Krieger has indicated that the Mexican-like elements in the Caddo region are for the most part earlier than the developed Aztec culture; <sup>6</sup> and, as shall be indicated in this report, Huastec designs are more similar to those of the Southeast than are those of the Aztec.

George C. Valliant pointed out a number of ceramic similarities between Mexico and the Southeast. These he concluded belonged to the "Q" complex, a basic cultural substratum in both areas. Phillips, however, revealed that the "Q" complex traits in Mexico belong to an early horizon, while in the Southeast they are extremely late and that therefore these similarities cannot be considered a basic cultural substratum. Later, Phillips noted further Mexican-like items appearing in the Southeast in late horizons and suggested that they might have been brought up from Mexico by small bands at a rather late date. Unfortunately, he felt that the available evidence was not specific enough to solve the problem. John Bennett visualized a continuous set of influences, emanating from Mexico to the Southeast, that reached their culmination in the late prehistoric period. As Krieger has pointed out, Bennett

<sup>5</sup> Ekholm, op. cit.

A. Krieger, "Culture Complexes and Chronology in Northern Texas," The University of Texas Publication No. 4640 (auster, Texas-1946)

Valliant, op. cit.

Philip Phillips, "Middle American Influences on the Archaeology of the Southeastern United States," The Maya and Their Neighbors. Chapter 26 (New York, 1940).

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

of the Southeastern United States, Acta Americana, II, No. 1-2,(1944), 25-30.

(burial mounds, Hopewell copper work and corn agriculture) 11

and some of his examples of late influence are not valid. For instance, he sees representations of Mexican Eagle and Jaguar warrior cults in the Southeast, and states that these Mexican elements "appear first in the extreme southern portion of the Southeast," Krieger has indicated that these statements are incorrect. Bennett also misqueted Nuttallon stylistic similarities, saying that she showed Huastec and Southeastern designs to be similar. Actually the many and ma

Finally, James B. Griffin suggested that Mexican Indian servants brought into the Southeast with the De Luna expedition in 1559 were responsible for the Mexican-like objects there. 13 Krie ger has invalidated this claim by proving that the Mexican-like objects in the Caddo area were pre-Columbian. 14

Thus it appears that the previous endeavors to solve the problem of Southeastem-Mexican relationships fell short of the objective due to a paucity of concrete evidence. The desire

ll Alex Krieger, "An Inquiry into Supposed Mexican Influences on a Prehistoric 'Cult' in the Southern United States,"
American Anthropologist, XLVII, No. 4 (1945).

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

J. B. Griffin, "The De Luna Expedition and the Buzzard Cult" in the Southeast," <u>Sournal of Washington Academy of Science</u>, XXXIV, Washington, D. C. 1944.

A-Krieger, "Culture Complexes and Chronology in Northern Texas," op. cit.

.

to correct this situation led to the author's exploration of Tamaulipas and other efforts to obtain additional data concerning these problems.

#### Method of Solution of the Problem

Preparatory to the survey, the author checked all possible sources of information. Pertinent literature was canvassed. J. Alden Mason had described sherds resembling Huastec, Period III, from the delta of the Rio Grande 15 and J. C. Kelley had evidence of trade between the Big Bend region of the Rio Grande and the Caddo area. Here at least was a "lead." G. Saldivar had compile d ethno-historical materials which might have a bearing on the problems. Ekholm had worked out a long sequence of culture in the Tampico area.

The survey of the literature was followed by detailed examination of actual material from around the Tamaulipas area. A type collection of materials unearthed by Gordon Ekholm in the Tampico-Panico region of Mexico was studied. The Caddo

J. A. Mason, "The Place of Texas in Pre-Columbian Relationships between the United States and Mexico," Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological and Palaeontological Society, VII, (Abilene, Texas, 1935)

J. C. Kelley, T. N. Campbell and D. S. Lehmer, "The Association of Archaeological Materials with Geological Deposits in the Big Bend Region of Texas," Bulletin of the Sul Ross State Teachers' College, XXI, No. 3, (Alpine, Texas, 1941)

G. Saldivar, "Indios de Tamaulipas," Instituto Panamericano de Geographia e Historia, No. 70, (Mexico, D. F., 1943.)

<sup>18</sup> Ekholm, op. cit.

ceramic collections and the archaeological materials from Central Texas were thoroughly examined at the University of Texas. Finally, archaeological materials from Vera Cruz in the Blas Rodriguez collection at Tampico were carefully observed.

In the meantime permission for the exploration of Tamaulipas had been obtained from the Mexican Government and funds were provided by the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago.

- 1. December 1 December 22, Cameron County, Texas.
- 2. December 22 January 5, Abasoto region.

- 3. January 8 January 28, Soto la Marina, San Enrique
- 4. January 31 February 10, La Pesca, Tancumba, Loreto.
- 5. February 11 February 19, San Fernando, Pedernal, Ojo de Aqua, Los Lidios.
- 6. February 25 March 3, Baffin Bay, King Ranch area.
- 7. March 4 March 11, San Fernando, Los Lidios, Santa Teresa.
- 8. March 12 March 18, Matamoras, Atraudsada, Tanque Salada, Washington Beach.
- 9. March 19 March 24, Loreto, Caton, Lareto, Santa Rosa.
- 10. March 24 March 28, Santa Teresa Region
- 11. April 1 April 24, Sierra de Tamaulipas.

Early in the survey it was possible to obtain the materials of A. E. Anderson, collected over a period of thirty years in the delta region of the Rio Grande. His materials were numbered and a catalogue had been kept that indicated the discovery, the location, and the type of each numbered specimen. The artifacts were boxed according to type. Thus it was necessary first to examine the catalogue to determine the location of the sites and the numbers of each specimen at each site, and then to separate the various types of specimens into their site groupings. The author examined twenty-four of the sites discovered by Mr. Anderson and picked up materials similar to those gathered by him.

Materials were used from eighty-two of Anderson's sites, the geographical positions of which could be readily determined from his catalogue. Site numbers as used in the survey were given these sites. Also, considered, were the materials from eight sites which Jack Hughes discovered along the Matamoros-Cuidad Victoria highway. These eight sites were also assigned site numbers and have been included in the author's list of one hundred and sixty-nine sites for the archaeological survey of Tamaulipas.

Analysis of the archaeological material was made upon the completion of the survey. The primary section of the analysis was concerned with the description and classification of the artifacts and pottery. A type was defined as a class of artifacts possessing a set of characteristics having significance in time or space. For example, three groups of sherds with identical paste and surface finish but having incised, engraved or combed designs respectively would be separated into three types only if their distributions were different temporally and spatially. They might be divided into only two types if combed and engraved designs showed the same distribution and the incised design group did not.

All types were designated binominally -- the first part of the name a geographical term, the second part, descriptive.

Thus there is a type of projectile point called Repelo Triangular,

<sup>19</sup> Jack Hughes, "An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Tamaulipas," American Antiquity, IX, No. 1 (1947).

which was found in abundance around the town of Repelo and which has a triangular body form.

Certain objects or types that were exceedingly dissimilar to ones in this area but like ones occurring in abundance in other regions or that were made of the same material as those of other areas were called <u>trade types</u>. Objects or types dissimilar to anything in this region or any other nearby region were considered <u>aberrant types</u>.

After the classification of artifacts, the sites were compared. Sites with three or more recurring types (of artifacts, pottery, burial practices or other vestiges of human occupation) are here called a complex. The concept of "Complex" is very similar to "focus" except that the concept of focus is composed of a number of sites or components that have a recurring total trait assemblage. Thus some of the complexes may become foci when the total trait complexes of enough sites are known to recur.

Upon the completion of the establishment of the various cultural complexes in Tamaulipas, a study was made of the trade objects that occurred in each complex. The purpose of this was to determine the extent of cultural contacts of each complex. Trade points from central Texas in Huasted complex sites and Brownsville complex sites (which are closely connected with the Huastec) were deemed relevant to the Southeastern-Mexican problem. Working on this lead, Mexican objects

in central Texas were examined both as to kind of artifact and as to type of site from whence they came. Since some of these central Texas sites with Mexican objects showed evidence of contact with various Caddo foci of east Texas, an analysis and comparison of the Huastec and the Caddo cultures as to ceremonial art and artifacts was undertaken. Finally, foci or sites of various sequences in the Southeast having Mexican-like objects or motifs were equated temporarily with each other.

In presenting the conclusions and the evidence supporting them, I have arranged this report so that Section II includes the descriptions of the cultural complexes determined from the survey, the most important complexes appearing last. Section III presents additional information which tends to validate the hypotheses suggested by the survey. It includes data on the Mexican objects from Central Texas, comparisons of Huastec materials with the Mexican-like material of the Southeast, and a discussion of the temporal correlation of Mexico, Tamaulipas and the Southeast. Section IV is a careful consideration of the solution of each of the problems in terms of the evidence previously presented.

#### SECTION II

#### CHAPTER I

# THE DIABLO AND LOS ANGLES COMPLEXES

### Introduction

The material remains of the Diable and Los Angles complexes were fruit in rock shelters along the Canyon Diable in the Sierra de Tamaulipas, in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico A. In all those caves may be seen rock-painting in either red or black paint and on the floors of all those caves it was possible to pick quantities of flint showing shipping, etc. Other caves with wall painting were seen but their lack of refuse materials, pagated (with their lack of refuse materials, pagated (with their inclusion in this report.

and to The wall paintings appear to be of three types ( PLATE I) The first type of well palifing work-paintings of hands and concentric present in red. These were found in three caves, Imcal, Im 63, and In 684. The second type are composed of four closely related elements; parallel vertical lines, parallel vertical dotted lines, parallel vertical lines with either one or both ends being bulbous, and finally a vertical line with one bulbous end having a "u" shaped cross bar near its base. This type was found in Tm 833 and Tm 884 along with the first type of wall paintings. The third type of drawings are Stick men and animals in profile, of particular interest is one man obviously carrying a bow and arrow and a man seated on a four legged animal q. These beth would seem to The latter

1 m I have been proportionally become the property of the second contract to the second contrac professional transfer and the second 2...-

indicate that some of the cave dwellers were in contact with the white man. This last type was only found in cave Tm c35.

Unfortunately, these three types of pictographs cannot at present be definitely correlated with the two artifact assemblages. (Lee ellectrolon)

The definition of Diablo and Los Angles culture complexes was based upon the excavation of Tmcol. In this cave two artifact assemblages were found in stratigraphy. By comparing these culture assemblages of layers at the comparing these culture assemblages of the other caves it was possible to depermine that there had been two separate and distinct occupations of the caves.

## Excavation of Tm c31

The Canyon Diablo and was situated on the south bank of the Canyon Diablo about 50 feet above the floor of

Complex is to be defined in this thesis as a group of crtifacts, burial practices, and other vestiges of human (beings) that are found at one level or site and reoccur at another level or sit; thereby making a "culture" with appears to have been usaking related groups or the same group during roughly the same time period. I have refrained from using the word focus for two reasons. First, the bulk of my material cames from surface collections at sites, and, therefore, the association of artifacts not exactly determined and, secondly, the total number of traits from any site is not known as the sites were not excavated. In my estimation the taxonomic term focus is a complex defined on the basis of excavated materials and local trust complex.

## 

the canyon, The cave was approximately forty feet long,
thirty feet high, and at the widest part, lifteen feet wide.

A collection was first made on the surface of the cave and then a four foot square was excavated. At a depth of four inches a two inch thick ash layer was encountered. The materials from the surface (numbered Tm<sup>c</sup>31), the refuse layer above the ash layer (Tm<sup>c</sup>31-1) and those in the ash layer (Tm<sup>c</sup>31-2) were of the same type and compose the Los Angles complex. The materials (Tm<sup>c</sup>81-3 and Tm<sup>c</sup>81-4) from a light strata below the ash level were radically different and belong to the Diablo complex.

The shalepayly in Cave Ton & 91

PLATEIL)

brown soil and ash)

Los Angles Complex

ash layer

brown soil and

charcoal

charcoal

charcoal

charcoal

The assemblages of the upper levels, called the composed composed four types of projectile points, flake scrapers, and two pottery types.

The projectile points types in this report shall be given local and descriptive titles to avoid confusion with other reports which designate type numerically and also, so that the name will be descriptive not only of the type, but of the geographical locale of that type.

The projectile point types were:

Brownsville Concave Time - One point was found

It is

(Tm Col-1), bring 11 inches long and 3/4 inches wide

q. See Kniger, am. anteg on Typology.

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A TRICK TOWER THE BLOSSICHER WAS TO BE TO BE THE PARTY OF . .... out the second on this englace of the particularly the College win a ser extension A STATE OF REPORT AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O was because the contract of th the extra each the Cartherly was a series of the the hospital plinethy one best has no min at min at The second street and at public to the second street and at the second street and street and at the second street and at the second street and at Diversity of the Party of the P HATTERIAL L tion These map of

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The base is concave and the sides slightly less so.

The point is very thin (1/8 inch thick) and has been delicately retouched. (See bills 2, first 1).

Natamoras Triangular two - Two points were discovered (Tm 21-1 and Tm 21). The form is triangular, with the projectile being 1; inches long and 1 inch wide. The sides and base are straight or slightly convex. The points are very roughly finished. See plate 1, figure 2.

Los Angles Round Base - The one found (Tmc81-1) is small, being 1 inch long and 2 inch wide, with a round base and slightly curvate tapering sides.

See plate 1, figure 5.

Los Angles Concave - This type is very thin (1/16 inch thick) and very delicately chipped. It is 1 inch long and inch at the base. The base is concave. The edges of the side taper slightly to within inch inch from the point and then converge sharpfly. The sides are slightly concave. One of these was famal in the ash level. (Plat 5, from 1)

The scrapers are made from long thin flakes and invested retouching on the ends or sides. One with the from this plan, being triangular, hump backed and with retouching on the base of the triangle.

The two pottery types have been called Los Angles Smooth and Los Angles Brushed. The hand is very this and the site of the second to the second the

inch this of and very delicabely chipped. It is land the less less that is con-

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Los Angles Smooth has very little tempor, and the temper when it can be seen, is small bits of quartz or mica. The paste is very compact. Also, the interior and exterior of these sherds are fired black. The sherds have a hardness of 4.5. The surfaces have been smoothed and sometimes approached a dull discipliential polish. One rim shord was found and indicates that the rims are incurving and the lip rounded. Eight sherds of this type were found. (see PLATE III, 4) Los Angles Brushed has large amounts of very small linestone temper. The paste is very slightly porous. The hardness is about 5.5. The color varies mousey gray to tera esta orange! The surfrom to must be wind a face shows evidences of having been and one rim sherd is straight with a rounded lip. Seventeen shords were uncovered. This type resemblance the Pueblito Brished work [ see PLATE !! , 5). . The Diablo complex is only known from the lower

levels of Tm 31. The complex is sumposed of a number of complex the constant.

blades and scrapers, The blades are between 22 and 4 inches in length, have convex tapering sides and a narrow (3/4 inch) (auplatin, 1,2.3)

very slightly convex base 1 The widest portion of the blade

ls about 2 way down the body and is 12 inches wide. Only three whole shape of this type were found through parts of four more were found. Also found was one blade in this general shape but only taking 12 inches long. The scrapers are of three types. Four eval humpbacked scrapers were found, 1 are 12,4)

being about 3 inches long and from 1 to 3 inches wide 1 Two (aucplate 12,5)

shub-nosed scrapers were found and four Tlake scrapers were

found.

or whee, The parts were absent. Also, the law termine and calcal.

The sherds have a hardness of 4.5. The startscent

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Correlation of Caves Tm C33, Tm C34 and Tm C35
with the Los Angles Complex

An examination of the materials from all the other caves revealed that their artifacts correlated rather closely with the Los Angles complex. Of course, the total Los Angles complex was not conducted at any of the other caves but the few artifacts, that were found in every case were identical, to

those sound in the upper levels of Ta 631. Hore exacting the language complex

proof of the inclusion of these other caves and knowledge for

The following chart graphstally indicates the relationships of these caves. In the left hand column are the traits of the Diable states while in the remaining four columns are the business while in the remaining four columns are the business and some four columns are the business and some four trains

at the vorious, retes. Tm c31 ' Tm c33 ' Tm c34' Tm c35 Upper Projectile Points Level Concaine Brownsville & Fro Malamoras Triangular Los Angles Round Base Los Angles Concave Other Objects Flatkes end scrapers Flakes side scrapers Snub-nosed scrapers Pottery Los Angles Smooth Los Angles Brushed

the bos Angules Complex 2

Commolation of Cares imess, imess and in egg with the The Burtes Cannies worthe end file a out elected the paint to morning the playable employ been been proposed by the player of the party of the p with the her Augles congles. . Attenues The hotel for Angler complement and action of the vite of the spanned and mandered remineral in over case were themilies. Individual. Will those search in the tipper levels of the file to be build for TA PERSONAL PROPERTY. the Dillouing mark personality will be relationality of whose earos. In the lert hand oclumn are TENTING ! the treits of the similar walke in the remaining ACT THE RESIDENCE OF THE CASE geams beam esams i inami. + Dh. T ends officers out ins Augles Hound Base !! THE STATES IN r successes has assissiff There sele earning ... ... I seemed out as his wine to will. Sand Record to the TE TO BENEAUTH AND THE many the same of t

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The occurence of actual tracts placed in the horizontal columns.

Chronological and Cultural Relationships

It is imediately perceived that the Los Angles complex follows the Diablo complex. However, one other factor assists in determining the chronology of these cultures.

Surrounding the Canyon Diablo and in to on a flood plain in front of Cave Tm 83 are found the remains of the Rueblito culture. As I will indicate later, the artifacts of the Pueblito, Los Angles and Diablo complexes show no artifact for this few similarities. This I prefer to explain by stating that the class of the three cultures were not contemporaneous.

associated with very late prehistoric and protechistoric horizon in northern Mexico, Texas, and elsewhere. These small triangular points are part of the Los Angles complex, but unknown to the Diablo or Pueblito complexes. Therefore, I believe that the Los Angles complex comes after the Diablo and Pueblito cultures.

The projectile points of the Diablo complex and to form and rectnique problem and Pueblito complex are dissimilar & Further, the Diablo complex lacks pottery, while it is in minumicance in the Pueblito com-

blex. For this reason I believe the Diablo complex precedes

the Pueblito complex of (It is my personal delifopinion

that is many characteristical quees in the sequence of culture in the

Sierra de Tamaulipas is the following: France Complete Complete for her france chapter - - Calley Complete Lebones 1941 Conf. willy, 1441

20.5.C. Kelley, Ta N. Compbell and D.S. Lehmer, op. cit.

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Los Angles Complex
Padolito I, II, III Complex
Diablo Complex

This sequence is only tentative and must be tested by actual excavation of sites. This land This 4 would be very likely sites to test this hypothetical sequence as considerable depths of refuse deposits existed in these caves.

The cultural relationships of the Diablo and Los es inch Angles complex is equally tenuous because of the sparcity of material remains of these cultures. No materials similar to the Diablo complex artifacts are known to the author. The Los Angles has a little more to offer. The Matamoras Traingular and the Brownsville Concave types are known from to complex and Hunstee, Period V and VI sites. Whether these paints represent trade points Stylle Main or a late diffusion of this type to many cultures is, of course, not known. However, it would me infer contemporanity of these cultures. The Los Angles pottery, particularly the Los Angles Brushed types, additions some similarity to the Brushed wares of the Poublito complex, in the tipe of surface in line shape, temper, and paste are quite different. The existance of possible relationship between Pueblito and Los Angles must await further knowledge of the Los Angles pottery. work auteble lie

one conclusion does appear cortain. That relation
did not pass through the Canyon Diable region or by means of the its two cultural artifact assemblages.

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CHAPTER LL

## THE REPELTO AND ABOSOLO COMPLEXES

### Introduction

Sites of these cultures were-te-be-found from the Sierra de Tamaulipas to San Permando in Investigas in the coastal plain. At the San Fernando the sites no longer appear along the coast but appear to cut inland and strike Michigan the Rio Grande at about Reynosa. Two buried sites found by Anderson in the Brownsville grea, were called the "Old Cayo Complex". Both of these sites and two I found around the mouth of the San Fernando appear to be in earlier strata that the Brownsville complex. So it is perhaps to be believed that Repelo and Abasolo sites once extended over all of northern coastal Tamaulipas. Their distribution in Texas has been indicated by Sayles (who called those complexes Oso And Coanultecan) as extending from the Rio Grande between Reynosa and Laredo to about San Antonio, Texas. At present, the westward extension of the cultures is not well determined. I know the cultures south of the San Fernando River extended at least to the Matamoras-Victoria highway. Further north time culture appears to have antended west as far as Mendez and Reynosa. I am inclined to believe that the western boundary of the Abasolo-Repelo complexes will be found to be the Sierra Madre.

The delingation of Abasole-Repelo was based upon the

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correlation of artifact types with various sites. The sites that were Abasolo and Repelo sites were first separated from the other culture Huasiec , Brownsville, Poublito, Diablo and Los An les on the basis of the fact that almost no pottery: shell artifact, or Diablo knives occurred at them. Next the fifty - four artifacts of the remaining forty-five sites were classified into a number of rather distinctive types ! A smart correlating the artifact types and sites was constructed. This chart revealed that at thirty-three sites fives types of artifacts constantly reoccurred, while at the twelve remaining sites three other types of artifacts reoccurred to the enclusion of One type hirears as minority type in one growp tamble rity type in the other the first five types. A The sites having the first reoccurring artifact types (Tortugas Traingular, Abasolo Round Base, Abasolo Sanfernando Sfermed Oval Triangular, and humpbacked scrapers) compose the Abasolo complex. These five artifacts are considered to be diagnostic of this culture. What the other traits of this culture are can only be guessed at and there are other traits that occur more or less frequently with the complex. The twelve other sites with Man was the three reoccurring projectile point types (Repelo Round Base, Repelo Triangular, and Jimenez Side Notched), constitute the Repelo complex.

In the following section I shall attempt to describe the Abasolo and Repelo complexes as to their traits, number and location of sites, chronological position and cultural relationships. These descriptions will be summarized at the end of the chapter.

III. This is assed upon 45 sites that I was able to discover plus of that Joch thoughts reported on in unexican untiquity, vol. XIII, 180.1, appelly 1947, pgs. 33-39

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The Abasolo Complex

The distribution of the sites has been mentioned in the beginning of the chapter 1 Most of these sites were situated along the banks of streams and a few on the edges of lakes.

Refuse deposits were consistently thin, being greatest at Tm 29 where charcoal, flint chips, etc., extended from the surface to a depth of three feet.

In the following pages I shall describe and name the dominant artifacts of this complex, indicating the number of specimens on which the type is based as well as stating at how many sites one of that type was found.

Abasolo Round Rese - Minty two points of this type pere found at twenty is sites. The type appears to be related to the Sayles diagnostic point for the Committeeon Phase. The points are between 1 1/8 to 2 inches long and 3/4 to 1 1/16 inches wide. The points are triangular bodits with a convex, simetimes almost pointed, base, resembling the conventional tea-drop in outline. The points are quite thick through the center, base from 1/8 to 3/3 inches thick. (By center I mean here a point midway between the edges and approximately half way between the ends). The chipping is rather irregularly done and Retouching only occurs fround the edges and even then is small and irregular. (ALL PLATE V, 1,2,3,4)

23. E.B. Layles, Cen Orchologica no. 17, (Globe, Chiz. - 1933)

In the survey the sites family were categorized by the following type of symbol. All sites in Tamaulipas

started with The if they were camp sites they were numbered The A Serial number indicated the order in which the site was found and was attached to the above symbols. The Hasselv sites to the site of Jefos, medallion Papero 23 F.B Sanles Can Orchaeological Across of Jefos, medallion Papero

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marily - filesom Abauclo Herend Hese - Might William pointe of this type -er on od armongs eggi-will section ing-vineud is demonstrate. lated to the Jarlos dispensatic goint for the Codimiliards Phane The points are between 1 1/8 to 2 inches long and 3/4 to 1 1/16 inches wide. Supposed and 1/1 I of the bear of the a conver, sometimes all car winted, bear, recording the conventional teaches in enthine. Alequate ame quilte willed thimough the sectors, bears incoming the 3/8 meaning parties of the commence of the state of the contract and the contract of the contract the edges and approximately half way between the ends . The cilpang is rether irregularly done lest Ketoucian John glie occurs sircual blue edges and even them is small and irregular. ( Lee PLATE V, 1, 2, 2, 2, 4)

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were found in twenty-seven different sites. The points are triangular in shape. They vary in length from one inchient and the end one quarters. The edges are slightly convex and the base slightly concave. The secondary chipping on the sides is regular and the points are usually thin (less than one fourth of an inch thick).

In most cases the center of the base has been thinned by rechipping and after will have a basal fluting (see PLATE V, 5,6,7)

Abasolo triangular - Forty-five points of this type were found at twenty sites. This type is very similar to the previous type, except the chippins, the basal rechipping in lacking and the bases are straight to slightly convended to the plant of the pl

in outline with ventral side being. That and representing the cleaved-off flake, while the dorsal side will be raised and to crudely chipped. The end will show, secondary chipping and occasionally the affacent parts of two sides.

Twenty-eight of these were four at a reteen sites.

the sites. Nost all of the sites are situated along the banks of arryos or rivers A. Many were marked by numerous fragments of fresh water mollusca siells.

The above traits consitute the diagnostic elements of this complex. There are, however, a number of other traits that occur at enough sites to warrant my mentioning them.

Whether these belong to these complex or not must be verified by excavation of some of these sites.

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The most prevalent of these types a point are large varietief these long and these points are usually extreen two and three inches long, one to two inches wide. The chipping is fairly even and they are between one quarter and one half ind thick. The transition from the edges to the thickest portion is more gradual than which the Abasolo Round Bared. Twenty-four of this type, called Palo Alto Round Bared were fewed at twelve sites.

twelve sites though only rineteen were found. This type is traingular, butist with a broad straight stem and a straight base. This type is between one and one and one-half inches long and from three quarters to one and one quarter inches wide. The chipping is well done though shoulders are not well (see plater inches)

derined atotal of

Twenty-two side flake scrapers with found at a sites,

found at rine components. We Many sites with found large

(two to four inches long) flint comes. Fourteen of these

cases have crude retouching on one side or one end. These

Lieblane may have functioned as choppers. All of them were

picked up on nine sites. Pieces of ground stone that they have

peen metales were discovered at six sites.

A number of items fouri at sites will be listed here

including the various projectile point types (seme-of-which ( identified J.C. Kelley of the Unix of Texas)

nave previously been described in Pexas) which I consider to be trade points:

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5 flexed burial word found at Im 47 (see P.A7E II., )

1 somi-lunar scrapers at The 12

4 disc scrapers

- A large wide blade as well as base of two more large square based knives.
- 2 Repelio Round Base at 2mc297
- 4 Repello Triangular at mices Imc37, Tmc42, Imc30, and Imc29
- 1 Brownsville Concave (Tmc55)
- 1 Halances friangular (Encl30)
- 2 Reo Grande Concave Base (Tm 69 and Tm 33)
- 7 Wide stemmed, triangular bodied and tonged
- 2 Small side notined and straight based (Imc130)-
- 1 Keechi Concave (Pmc150)
- 1 narrow bodied, side notched and concave base (fm 150)
- 2 Brownsville scrapers (2mc39)
- 1 Clay disc bead (Tm 53)
- 1 Clay fire basin (5m Cos)
- 9 Disc scrapers (Tac40, Tmc31, Tac12, Tac158, Tac28)
- 1 semi-lunar scrapers
- 1 Corpus Christi Stemmed

About 90 Hundle 20 (The 15 read the 69 and The 31

About 10 Peublito Red Ware as The

3 large stone mortars, cup shaped, reported to have been found at Abasolo site by local inhabitants

On the following pages is a chart introduce the the record correlations of the main electrics of the Abasolo complex, as well

and the same with the in a strain and the contract of the a dia o serepera All may be seen in . covins been sempe sexulation ing to cook haron eliceon s called leader to pride labor officer t of water thrown / Washing you Helicons for angular' (m. 2 Red Grande Conceve Base (20 20 200 miles begange has belied aslages but becamed a black V 2 Small adde noticed and atrulgit based (gar 180). I nearest bedied, side notehed and consave base far trout 2 Howney Livery (The Cot) A MING PERSON NAMED OF THE PARTY O Dise sampone (such a first WINDSON DESIGNATION ! 1 Corpas Christi Stanced Thank Market Market Of the TITTO GRAN DON OUTLANGS OF SIMIL Carrie accientation of a series of the serie comedidatal inpul ye site closed in amoun A ch the rollowing payer is a circus interesting the A cha La fresh Lange correlations of the main elements of the Abasele complement well

as an indication of the trade materials that appear in these what is meant by the Abaselo tracts of complex. Whether listed above are consistent with all the

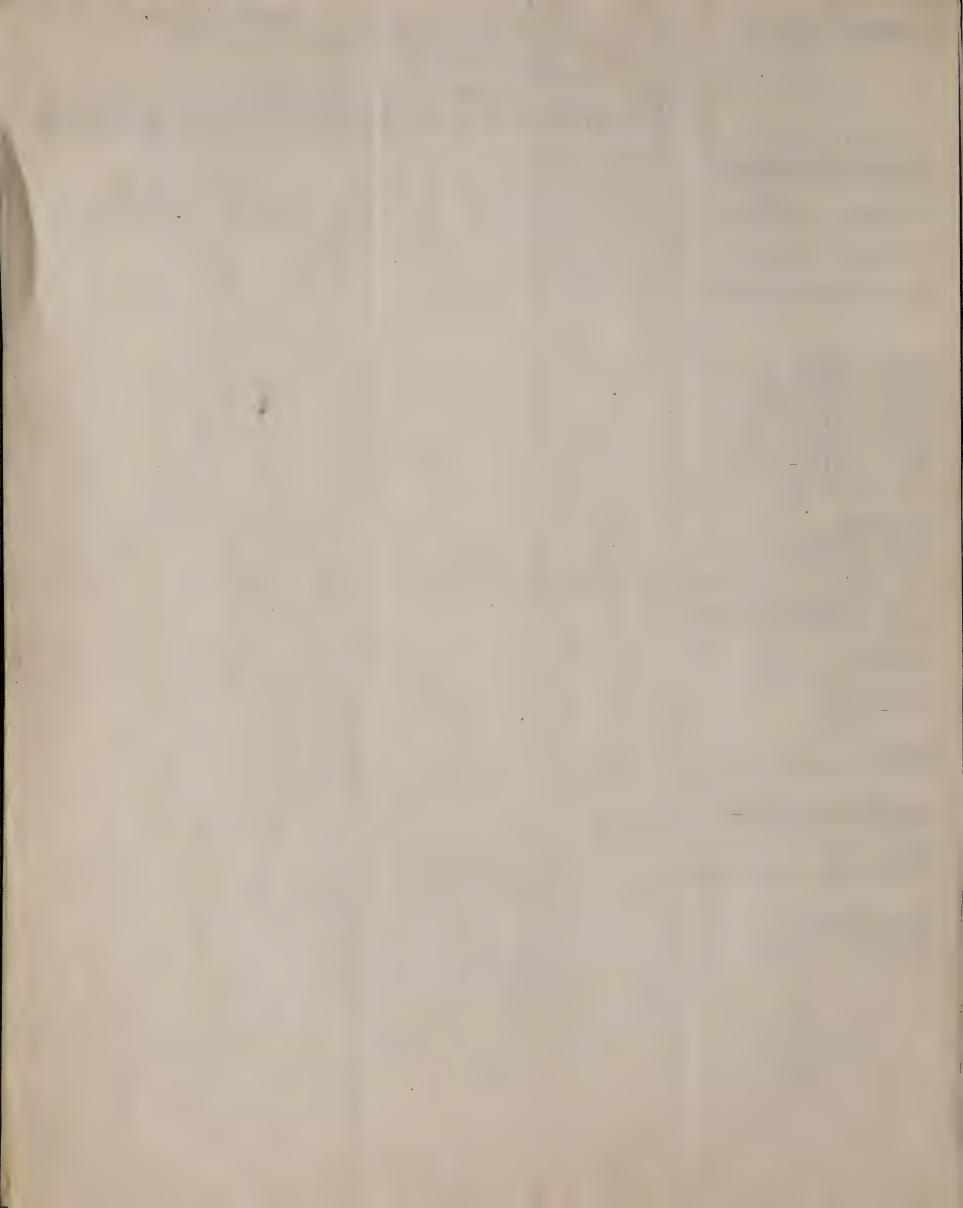
as well as instituted of sites of this culture.

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the abando Complex

ad on indication of the brade materials with altios. This restings are to the security of t when the property of the second section is not the second section. the second of th the contraction of the contracti 

APASOLO COMPLEX			To	2.4 De	. 2 pre	25	Co	The	lol a	lbas	of	QT.	tifo	ule,	5	pe	Da	el	et
Artifact types Diagnostic Points	Tm 3	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm 14	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm
Apasolo Round Base			1 .	1	1	2	1	4	2	*****			1	9	4	2	2		1
Tortugas Triangular	1	1	1	2	1		1	5		,1		1	.1	4	1 -	3		1	3
Abasolo Triangular	.*	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			10	1				
San Fernando Stemmed		1				1	1	1				2		4		2			
Trade Points  Repelo Round Base Langtry Stemmed Repelo Triangular Wide stemmed tanged Jümenez side-notch Triangular concave base	Э		2		1			1		·1				5 5 1	1	2 3		1	1
Scrapers Small humpbacked Flake side scraper " end " Pointed (graver) Large triangular humped	đ	2	3	1	2	1	22	1.	1	2				4 7 2 1	1	1	1		2
Nodule scaper er Chopper				1	1		1							2					1
Large humpbacked Disc scraper Semi-lunar			1	1					1					1		1			
Knives Large Squared blade		1 3	Ll	1				1	•							·ĵ			
Grinding Implements Square flat metate	1	1	1					۸	1							1			
Ecological Along stream (not large	e)	X	x	x	x	x	x	X .	X	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Trade sherds Huestec V & Vl Pueblito Red Ware									,					3		12			



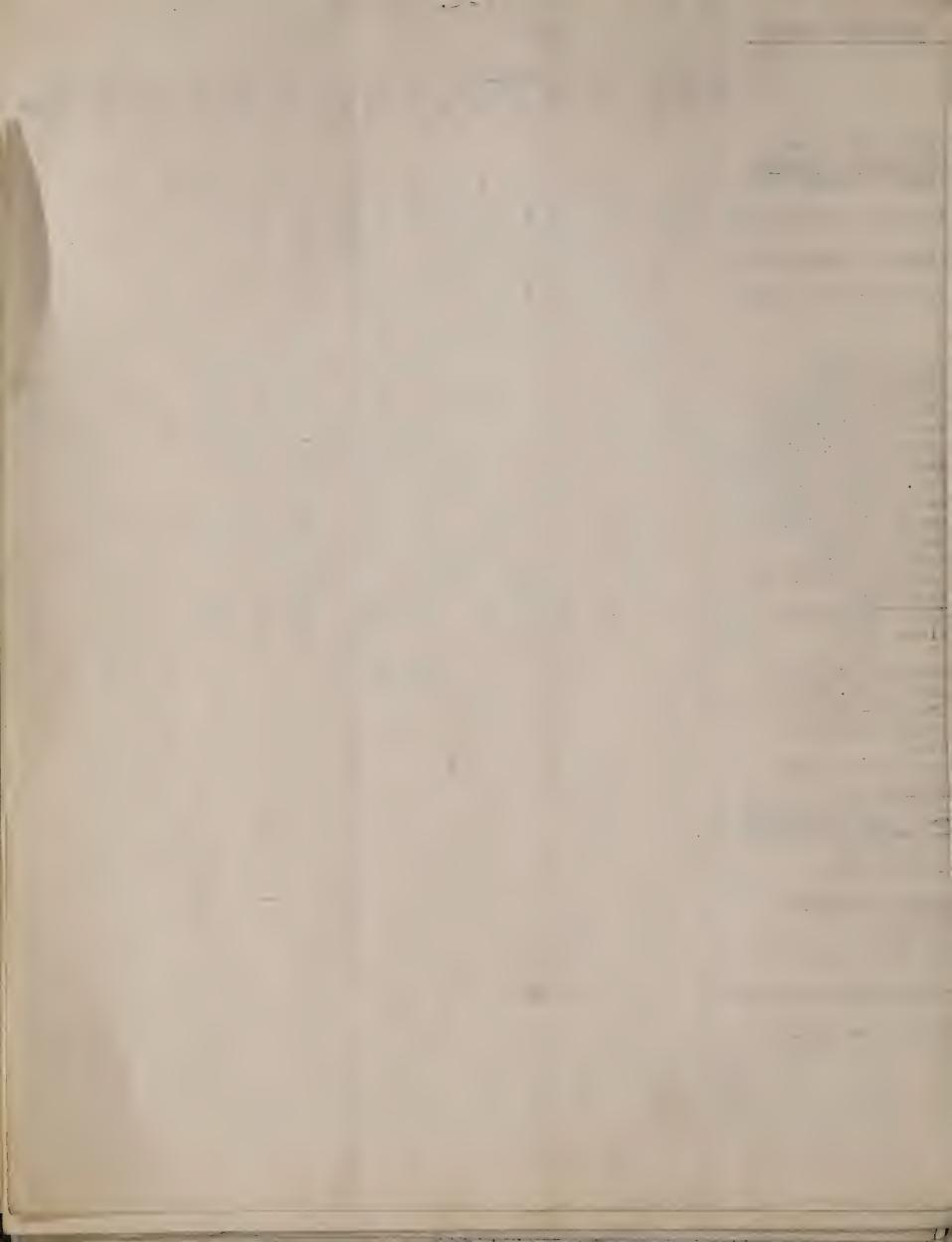
### Abasolo Complex

Clay fire basin

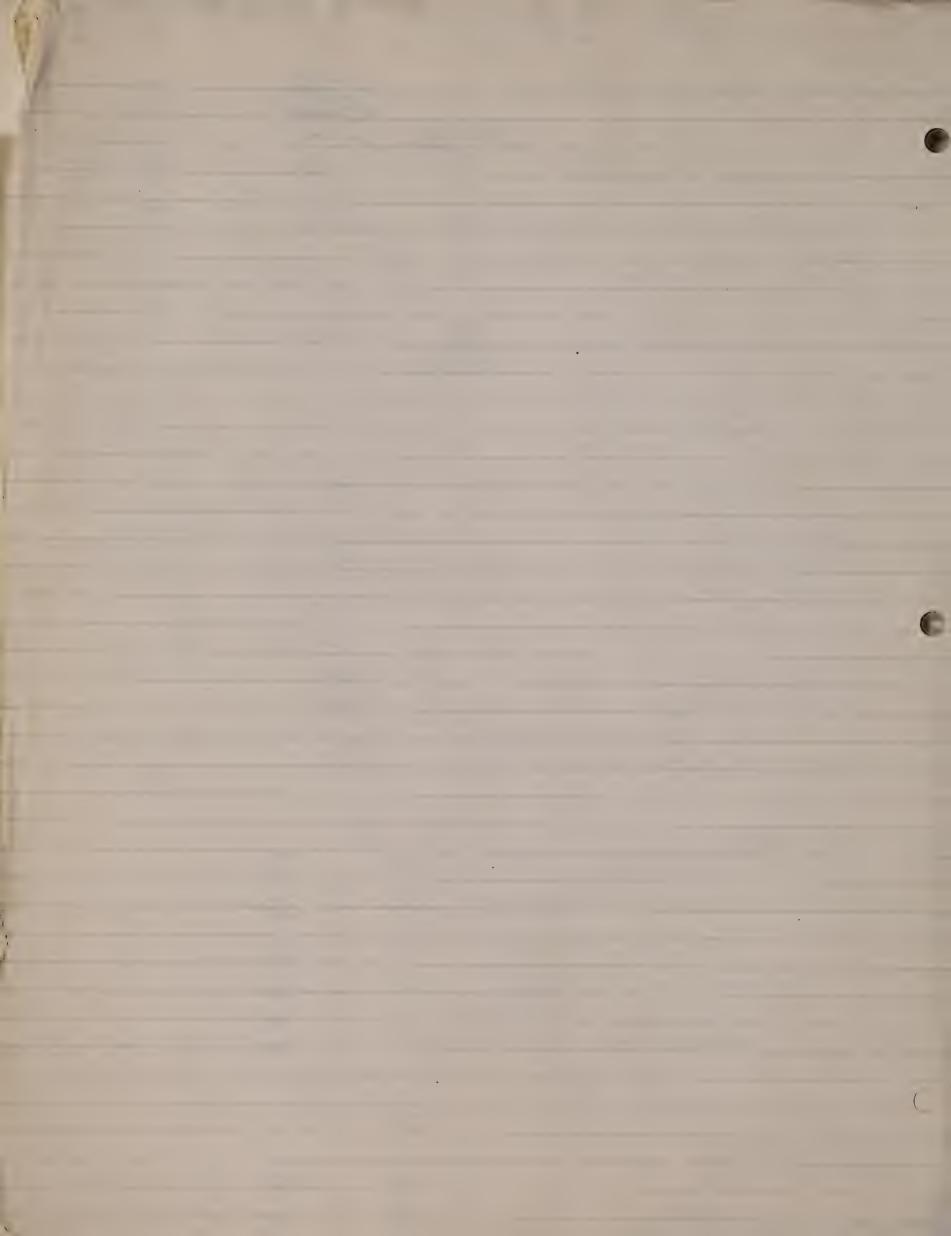
Table 2 (continued

					Sites							1080							
		40	-	Tm 42	Tm	Tm	T		rm 75	Tm S7	Tm 199	Tm 130	Tm 131	Tm 158	Tm 161	T: 16	m Tr		
Artifact types Diagnostic Points Abasolo Round Base	3	7	7	1	1	4	1.	5.	6	1	! .	12	9	1	3	2	1	11	
Tortugas Triangular	1	3	9	1	1	4	0	本	3	1	1	6	7	4				41	
Abasolo Triangular	1	. 8	6	1		3	1	1	1			1	2		5	1			
San Fernando Stemed	÷ ;		1		٠.	1						3		2				1	
Trade Points Repelo Round Base Langtry stemmed Repelo Triangular Tide stemmed tang Brownsville Concave Tri. Concave base Matamoros Triangula Small side notch Hutto Convex Keechi Concave Corpus Christi Stem	r	1	2				1	1	1	1		2 1 2 1 1	4	1	3		1	2 1 4	
Flake side " end Pointed(graver) Large tri. humped		1 2 1 1 2 1	1 1 2 1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1		2	3	2 5	1		1	1	
Burial Complex Flexed In Pits No grave goods Trade sherds(huaste	(c)				4 4 4	35		24											

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a of ortofeets of the Observlo Table 3 - Total murder 26 abasolo Complex occuped at absorb Round Sand 29/26 7 4 7. 1 stuges truengulas aboral triungules 35 Lan Ferneende Alemant? 20 12 [348] 14-I will ham bucher scripts 2 3 Carried Townson fluke end scrapers 10 2 ... 6 J 6 Chripping 1 2 5 % por journe 13 % 336 my some sing of imoge divertisables somethe type To the state of th 5/7. dange of new land provides The prints Regello Round Borne Repeller Travinger boys Tongton Itamus much home To you 138 Insel transpolenden 1 Truck should, The order Manager & Light



The temporal position of the Abasolo complex is at not certain, due to the local present without the recessary excavated sites having stratagraphy. However, the the trade points that occur in the complex and points of this complex that appear in other sites, and the occurrence of some of these sites in strata under other nearby deposits, it is possible to set the appropriate of the series of the future by some concrete this should be tested by future excavations.

First we shall consider the earlier aspects of this culture. A. E. Anderson of Brownsville In buried strata points of the Abaselo complex (which in his field notes he called the Old Cayo complex). The Brownsville complex sites were usually not buried sites so he concluded that the Abasolo (calmind Cold Cayo) complex preceded the Brownsville complex in the Belta Resion Mis correlation of the Brownsville and Abasolo complexes in the northernmost part of Tamaulipas is born out by my findings in the Welta and of the San Fernando River. Just north of Rancho des los Lidios on the San Fernando, si te Tn°53 was found to be in & der that of strate that unlay site Tm 48 about one fourth mile further Tm 53 is an Abasolo complex site while Tm 48 downs tream. is a Brownsville complex site. On the Island Control Rui To at the mouth of the San Fernando-on the north tip of the is the transfer of the plant were dound two projectile points lay atop a steephelet and a scraper of the Brownsville complex types (site Tm 56), with Turther down the west side of the island at the foot of

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strata points or the Abapelo complex (which in his field meter he comiled the Complex sites wore is using not buried sites so he concluded him the Abapelo the Complex preceded the fire Abapelo the complex preceded the fire arounsyille complex in the Meteronic tile correlation

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is a Brown sville complex site. On the Laimed Control of the state month of the San Derugnde, on the month tip of the

indeed receive of arcies bear bear trand in projectie points and a sensper of the brainfer and a sensper of the brownsville complex types, (site the fel),

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the same bluff was a shell strata which yielded projectile points of the Abasolo type (Tm 57). This it would appear that from the San Fernando River to the northern part of Cameron County the Abasolo complex preceded the provincy like complex. A second factor governing the determining of the earlier extension of this culture is the finance of Langtry stemmed type of projectile points at Abasolo sites. These occur at only five sites but are significant in that they are diagnostic of the Pecos River focus of the Big Bend area, and the sid of their use can be fairly well determined.

The end of the use of these points is dated by Kelley on the basis of the fact that dateable southwestern sherds (El Raco Volychoo

) are found in the sequentially following Chizos focus.

Therefore and of the Pecos River focus is dated at 1000 A.D.

Kelley tentatively dates the whole focus as being between 500 and 1000 A.D. The third factor is that Pueblito sherds (dateable as late decolution and possibly around 900 A.D.)

are found in these sites. The final factor is that the Repelo complex appears to be earlier than the Abasolo complex existed has Langtry stemmed in greater abundance than the Abasolo complex. This I interpret as indicating that the Repelo complexes existed during most of the earlier period of the Pecos River focus, while the Abasolo complex existed only during the latter part of this time period. On the basis

<sup>24 3</sup> Kelley, cCampbell and Lehmer, 1991 op in

<sup>25</sup> lanto 1845 forge R. acosta "Le cuarta y quinta lemporada de exavaciones en Tula, 1690." Revista Mexicana de Estudios Centhropologicos, Val 7 (Mexico, D. F: 1995) \$ 25-65

occur at only live altes but ees alignificent in that they dend occur at displace to the monificent in that they are of any displaced by holdey on the cond of the use of the sea of the significent of the significant of the

Therefore the found in the sequentially Following Chicos found.

Asiley tentatively detes the whole focus as being between 800 and 1000 A.D. The billed feeter is that Fuentito sared:

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In these sites, the first feeter is that the complex complex appears to be serlier than the Ausselp complex.

Absects complex. This I interpret is indicating that the first feeter feets while the serlier period of the Feete devices while the Ausself complex series out the serlier period of the Feete feets while the Ausself complex series out the serlier period of the Guring Complex series.

of all the above data I place the beginning of the Abasolo complex as being about 800 A.D.

The termination of the Abasolo complex is slightly different north of the San Pernando River and south of it. North of the river stratigraphy indicated that the Brownsville complex terminated their existence or dominance in that area. Since the Brownsville complex began about 1000 A.D. this date becomes the termination date of the Abasolo complex in the area north of the San Fernando River and along the coast. South of the San Fernando the termination of this culture is dated by materials found at the Abasolo sites and the finding of Abasolo articles in other kinds of sites. The finding of Brownsville points (Brownsville Concave, Malamorois Triangular and Rio Grande Concave Base) at four Abasolo sites hints that south of San Fernando River the Abascic complex was contemporaneous with the Brownsville complex. However, the finding Period VI, Huastec sherds at Tm<sup>c</sup>29 and Tm<sup>c</sup>69 indicate more definately that this complex may have been extended into the late prohistoric and posthistoric periods. This contemporanity of Abasolo and Huastec VI is borne out by the fact that in the excavation of Im (a | waste site) the Abasolo Round Based points were found in levels containing Hustle sherds.

<sup>20</sup> For explanation, see pages 111

The relationships of the Abasolo complex with other prehistoric groups is born out by the trade points found at Abasolo sites and the diagnostic Abasolo points found in deposits of other cultures. Since their sites have little refuse and indicate a nomadic or semi-nomadic and, also, since the distribution of their sites extends from the Eslabone, Mexico, to San Antonio, Texas, one would expect these people to have a variety of contact with other cultures. The trade points seem to indicate exactly that.

As previously noted early contact existed with the Pecos River focus<sup>27</sup>. Evidently, later contacts were with the Brownsville and Hubstee people as attested by trade materials just mentioned. There was, moreover, one point found that indicates contact up into the central region of Texas. This point, a Keechi Concave type was found at Tm 130. The broad based tonged points, the small side notched points, and a small pointed stemmed point; also, bear resemblance to Central Texas types. However, exact designation of these types must await further publications concerning Central Texas materials.

<sup>27</sup> see page 28.40

<sup>29</sup> Personell communication J. C. Kelley, Usin's of Lyans

The relationships of the Abasele complex with other profite bond groups is bond out by the arrangements found at Absolo mites and the disensite abmooth estimate from a fine all Advantage of color manages, though their stone into hitchin relies and indicate a nomedio or seni-acmedic suf, they shace the distribution of their sites anteris from the Rulabones, Mariloo, to Ann Antonio, Temen, one would exacet those people to have a variety of contact with other collubrate. The brails position are not lasting be heartly than all white he are viously noted and y contact and the Poppa Mires forme . Wridewally, leter contects were with his shard ye betestin to engoed - 2724. M. Dun ell iv auvori order now a convenience and waster a Parameter when he addressed the control of the co of Pexes. Whis point, a Reecht Company type was found as obia flama ett , striog begrat beend beend out . Osland cels white bemode heading liam a hos simios being 

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#### THE REPELO COMPLEX

The sites of the Repelo complex were all found within a relatively small area. The firsterse south site was near Eslabones in the Sierra de Tamaulipas; on the east one site was found near Verde about three miles from the coast, on the west, one site was found just north of Apasolo; and on the north one site was found at Salade. (Only twelve sites of this culture were found and at most of the sites few artifacts were and a good deal more work should be done on this culture complex.

The diagnostic projectile points of this complex (a. Table ' and ') are of three types which I will now describe:

Repelo Round Base - sixten of this type were found at the sites. The points vary in length from two end one quarter inches to three inches in length and are from one to two inches wide. The points are very thin, being between one-eighth and one-fourth inches in thickness. They are tear drop shaped. The chipping is excellent and the points show not only small retouched flakes along the edges but also on the surfaces (See PLATE VIII, 1, 2, 3, 4)

Jimmenez Side Notched - these points vary in length from one and one-half inches to three inches (with the majority of the points being from two to three inches long). Their widths are from seven-eighth of an inch to one and one-half inches. The side notches are unusual in that they are thipped from opposite sides. The base is usually the widest part of the body and usually rounded. Side nothces occur

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about one-eighth to one-fourth inches above the base. The edges are roughly parellel from the base to about one-half twelve their length and then are convex to the point. Heren of this type of point were found at seven sites. This type of point has not been found on sites of other cultures. The points are thin and well chipped (See PLATE VII., See )

Repelo Triangular - the points are between two and three inches long and from one to two inches wide. The sides are slightly convex and the base is straight. The chipping is very peorly done and irregular retouching occurs along thirty one tentone thirty one tentone thirty one thirty one thirty one this type were found at seven sites ( PLATE WII the odges. Eleven of this type were found at seven sites ( PLATE WII the odges.

Other artifacts found at these sites include flake side and scrapers, small humpbacked scrapers, pointed scrapers, or gravers large chippers, long square based blades, and three parts of grinding stones.

Trade points in this culture include five Pecos River points, one Abasolo Triangular, two Tortugas Triangular, and some long (three inches) stemmed points having tangs.

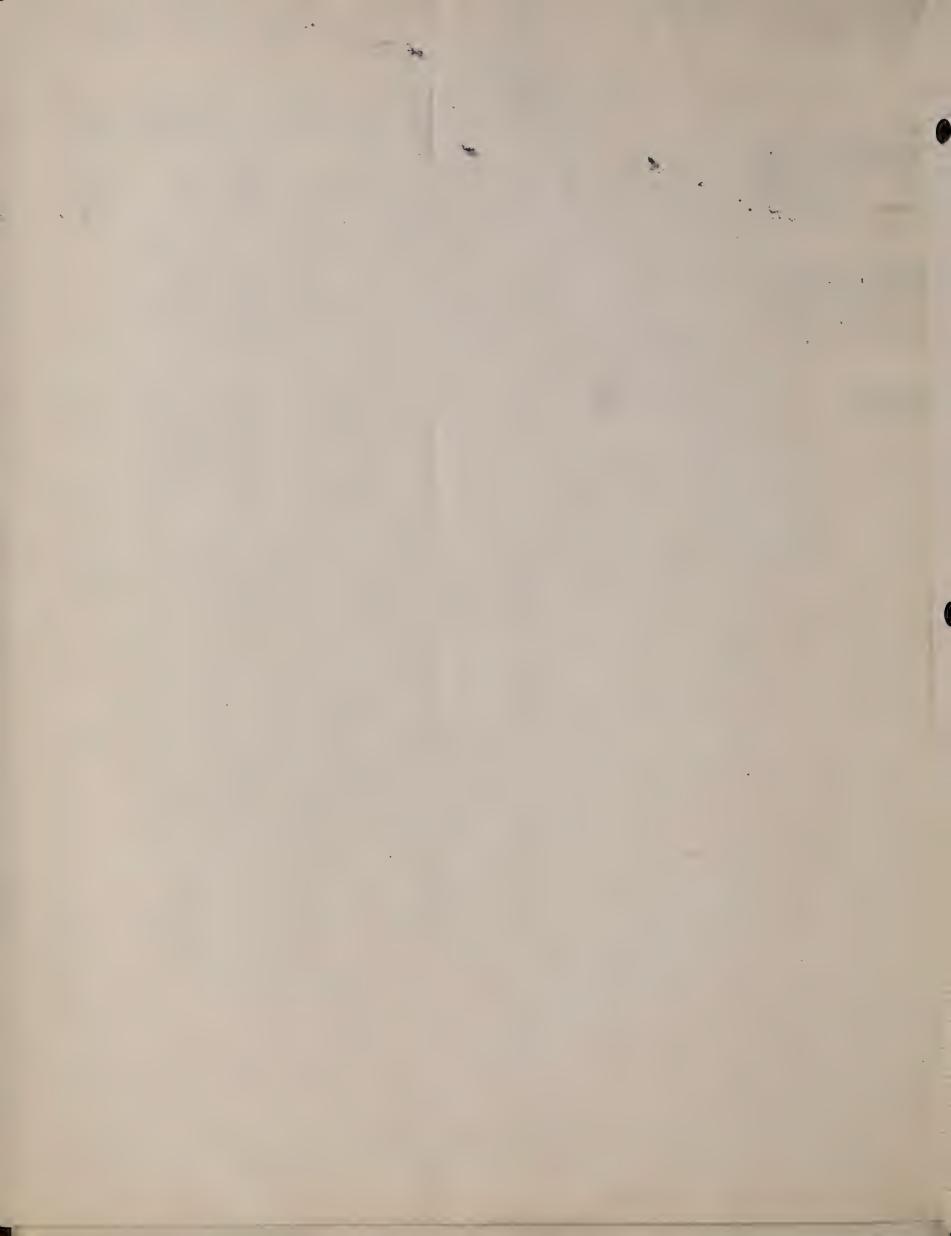
The chronological position is not well determined but the frequency of Langtry stermed indicate it existed from 500 to 1000 A.D. Seeming lack of contact with the Abasolo, Huastec, and Brownsville complexes religate it to the earlier position of this time and I believe that the lack of contact with the Abasolo complex may be explained by the hypothesis that the Repelo complex sequential precedes it south of the San Fernando River. In fact there is a good possiblity that the Repelo complex developed into the Abasolo complex.

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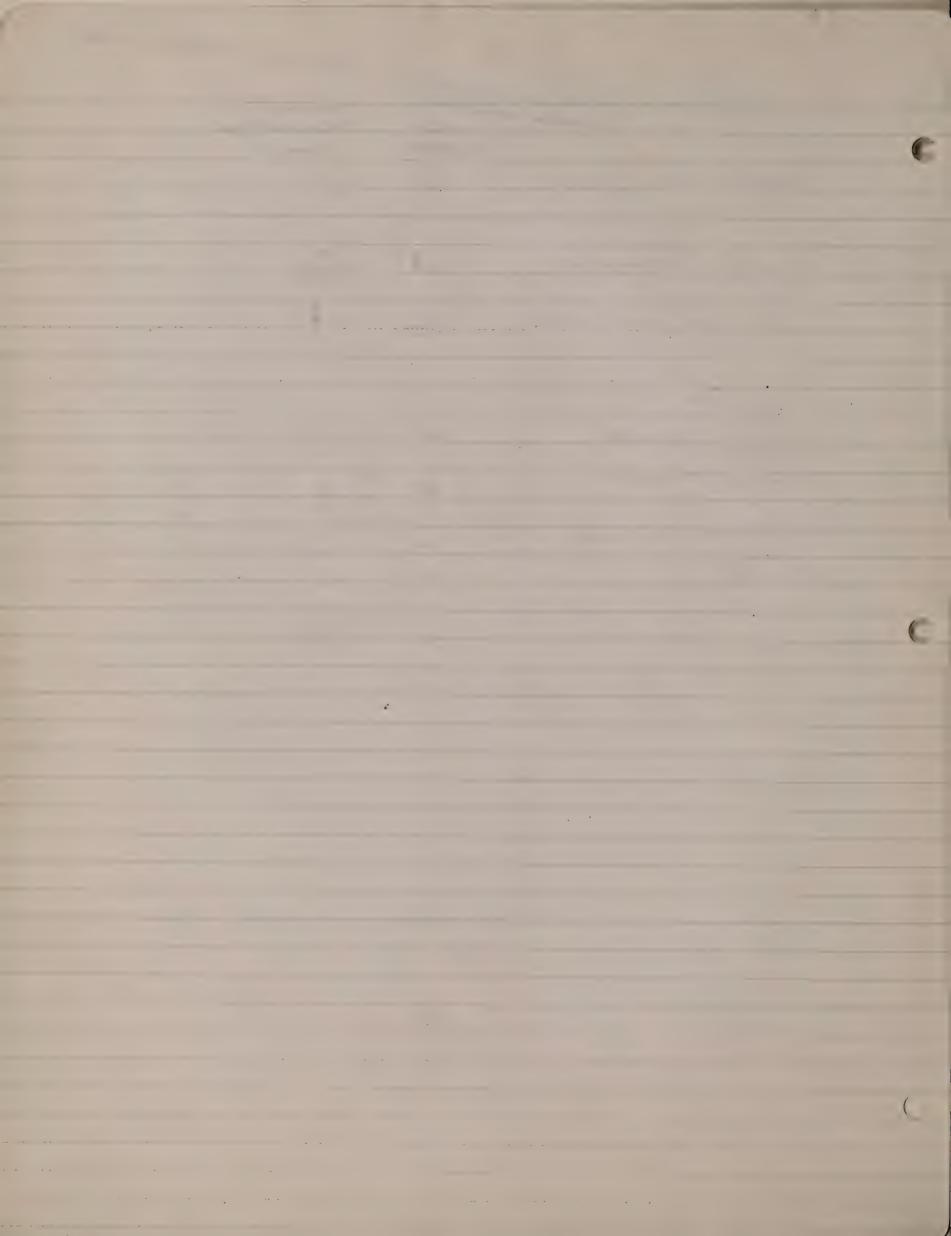
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REPELO COMPLEX	Tab	le 2	1.	9-yv	elv	33 Tes	-C-3	1 Elia.	Agri (L	of the	t ling	lpas	Second?	l care	orand. P	46
Tm 2 Artifact types	Tm 5	Tm 17	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm (Tm 33) 37	Tm.	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm	Tm.	All.
Diagnostic Pts. Repelo Round bs2 Triangulal Jimenez side not	<i>X</i> 1	1	1	4 2 5	1 2	2	1	12111	1	3 4	2	17	1	1	1	Color Services
Trade Points	. * 1	<u></u>	1	ر		٦	•	7		٦			1	Regulation number of the		
Langtry stemmed Tortugas Tri 1 San Fern. stem 1 Abasolo TRi.			1	1		7	1			1	1	4	Τ.			
Scrapers 1	ı	ţ	1	1		1		-				2	1			



Tokke 5 - Total memberded number of member of the Repelo Part for Repelo mongales 15 3 1 Juraly side with 13 Trade print. Longing stemmed 78 # ... # 1 . Low Favorando Alban 7 alternale Chapter ---

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# SUMMARY

Durina

In conclusion it appears that much of prehistoric northern Tamaulipas was inhabited by at least two groups who were semi-nomadic hunters. In the San Pernando one of these groups, the Abasolo appears to be the oldest thus far found and comes before the Brownsville complex. Further south this complex may have continued until historic times. Also, south of the San Pernando river, this culture was preceded by the Repelo complex. Contacts of these groups appear to be most numerous with the Pecos River focus. Abdsolo times Howsver a contacts were, also, with their neighbors in Tamaulipas and with cultures in Central Texas. This wide variety of contacts might well be expected of a group of nomadica whose culture area extends from the Sierra de Tamaulipas to San Antonio. However, in seperte of the large variety of both these groups, neither appear to have been internately conserned with the transference of cultime elements from new anewer to the bourboat U.S.

CHARGE.

In someliasion is apposed that amon of predictoric northern Semantipes was inhabited by at least two groups who is need northern in the Admedic numbers. In the Semantiped one of the Admedic numbers to be the chiese that the chiese that semid and comes before the Brownswills compile. Its that the semidiate was something and mail historic three the semidiates and proceeded by the land formands rivery that culture was more than for the lands of the lands of the first lands of the lands was formands rivery that culture was not the lands to the lands of the lands. Contacts of there for a lands of the lands.

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### -SECTION IT

## CHAPTER III -- THE PUEBLITO COMPLEX

#### TOWNROOMERTTON

Bittated south of the Soto la Marina River and about 30 miles west of the coast in the northern extrenities of the Sierra de Tamaulip-( DAR Fujure 6). as is the Pueblito culture complex4 This culture represents the farthest northward extension of the more complex prehistoric remains (havsephulialed pullery, equivalent of a complex religion ore monatori); ing stone architecture, see.) of Mexico and, of course, was the nearest to the southeastern part of the United States. Prieto and Meade had classified sotes of this culture as being Huasteco on the basis of round Garrier Facellina in stone houses and pyramids. However, Schroil Laldivan indicated in his 32 18 28 32 I eth no graphic report that it was a distinctive enity. Further Dr. Jose Martinez of the Breeke Industrial of Victoria, Tamaulipas showed me sherds from the Pueblito yuin that were definitely not Huasteen and Due to moreover which had engraving on them. For them three reasons, the proximity of this "high" to the southeast, the engraved sherds used by set of THINS this culture, and the fact it was a unknown new , it was imperative that the sites be at least, visited and the materials described and analyzed.

The ruins are situated quite some distance from present habitations as well as from a permanent water supply, thus it was necessary
to explore them as quickly as possible and still obtain some sort of a
sample of the material culture of the sites. Thick vegetation negated

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Thus each large site visited was tested by a small trench feet wide and from 10 to 22 feet long which was dug from the surface in 6 inch levels down into the basic soil. The materials from these trenchs and from the surface of the Pueblito site Tm 6 (at which the dense vegetation had burned off) yielded sufficient materials to justify a preliminary statement concerning the sequence of artifacts and ceramics as well as a description of the other items of the material culture of the Pueblito peoples.

The ceramics, being numerically the largest hand of artifacts showing the greatest stylistic variation were analyzed to determine possible temporal change and as indications of periods of culture change. All the feature of the pottery were checked against the levels. Secondly, the paste, surface finish and shapes were correlated and found to-Tail into five classes which I have called wares. These wares in turn were checked against the levels. In both cases, definite trends and significant ceramic changes were found. On the basis of the trends and the changes it was possible to divide the Pueblito complex into three periods. (Unfortunately the three periods did not occur at any one site, although at 3 sites 2 of these periods were found. In the future it is hoped that sufficient rim sherds and molcajete feet and engraved sherds will be excavated to allow the establishment of ceramic types that will indicate the periods more clearly. In the following pages I shall describe, first the excavated sites of the Pueblito culture. In

33 P. Drucker "Ceremin Stratigraphy at Carro de la mesos"

Bureau d'american Echnology, Bulleten 140 (washington: 1943) 8

priches. "Fort presentpurposes a ware" may be defend as a ceamia group in which three criteria (slip, vessel shapes and occur most frequently associated."

Thus each large site visited was tested by a small trunch. feet wide and from 10 to 22 feet long which was due from the surface in A Larry Levels with Lotte by any all a later with the above the state of the -gov cance ent dolde to) d'all utla ottidari ent le contract act mont has etation and termed off) yielded muffletent esteriols to justify a uneand when the property of the party of the pa the sources discourse and the sensity more splitting and highweights are likely to . The collision will be

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description I shall briefly picture the sites and its location; the excavation and then fully depict the periods with the associated wares (and other artifacts) as well as the other artifacts found at the site.

The the conclusion of the section will be charts showing periods. This will be followed by a section on materials found at sites not fully excavated as well as a brief account of other sites I was informed on but did not visit. The final part of the chapter will be concerned with the chromological position and cultured relationships of the Pueblito culture as well as a consideration of further problems and possible methods for attacking these problems.

R
TM 86 -- CERRO DE GUADALUPE

This vain is situated on the eastern top half of Guadelupe mountain and represents the most eastern extension of the Pueblito complex. It is located at 98° longitude and 25½ latitude and is about 4 miles west of the present town Eslabones. The vein consists of about (acc fig. 7) 300 round masonry house platforms and 1 large round (?) pyramid, The round house platforms consist of an outer masonry wall about 3 feet high and the inner portion of the platform filled with large rocks and refuse to the level of the outer walls 4 About half the house had steps leading from the ground level to the surfaces of the platforms. In the eastern part of this work is a rectangular plaza surrounded by 12house platforms, and having large round pyramid in the northern side of the plaza. East of the large pyramid is a depression now holding water 34. - Intablely the Burntlage act mentions by Printo, 1875, apaid, 1875, and 1875, and

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This your is situated on the centern top half of Guadelepe mountain and represents the most eactorn extension of the Fuchlito conplex. It is located at 93° longitude and 15° letitude and is about a miles west of the ground town Eslabones. The rote consists of about 200 round mesoniy house platforms and 1 large round (1) pyramid, The round house platforms consist of an outer mesonry wall about 3 feet high and the inner portion of the platform filled with large rocks and refuse to the level of the outer walls, the house mass and refuse

eau of this resea is a rectangular place surrounded by lenouse

The first of the allowing water mentioned by Printer 18 The

(called a Tanque by the natives) which probably was a source of water. Whether it was artificial or not could not be determined.

west of the main plaze. This area was chosen because a modern waterhole indicated prehistoric deposition extending to at least a depth of a feet. The excavation consisted of 15 by 5 feettrench running east and west. The trench was dug to a depth of 5 feet where sterile soil was encountered. The trench was dug in 6 inch levels. The method employed digging was the vertical slicing technique which facilitated the delegating of the correct 6 inch level, as well as in the appropriate house floor. Prehistoric burned clay floors were found, but unfortunately artifacts from the lower three were aparse four the companying the context of the correct of the correct of the clay floors were found.

ficant difference as the potter; or ceremic feature, the statistics (at the end of the section) and in the following description of the 2 period I have lumped and the lower 4 floor (and levels 4 to 8) into one period and the upper floor and its 3 levels into the later period.

Amainsis of the 4 lower house floors revealed with an signi-

## PERIOD I

POLISHED BLACK WARE. The temper consists of finely ground rock in large amounts. The paste is porous and occasionally striated. The firing is poor, as the sherds are usually dark gray or black from surface to surface. Hardness is about.

Surfaces are polished and painted black. Usually both sides are painted black though rare case occur where the exteriors are not

(called a Tanque by the natives) which probably was a source of water. Township and a second of the second Decimanded of Age Allow Per de Cala Pitter are de cantined

ion took place in a small secondary plane with south--ratew misbon's Seproad nevodo asw sers sidt K. toll. ale and toller hole indicated probletonic deposition extended to at least a depth of The excavation consisted of 15 by 5 feetheren noitavecre suff and west. The trench was dug to a depth of 5 feet where aterile soil we's encountered. The trench was des in & inch levels. The method em--stilisel digging was the vertical alicing technique which feelita--organ sat the as flow as level dent o toerroo ent to guitage and bet priste house floor. # predistoric burned clay floors were found, but WI BTALL PLATE IN unfortunately artifacts from the lower three were example.

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bus) roof A rewol out his bounul eved I boined S ent to not alevel & ati bas rooff reque out bus boired and offit (6 - 6% into who later period.

The temper consists of finely ground rock in large unounts. The paste is porous and occasionally stricted. The firing is poor, as the sherds are usually dark gray or black from surface to surface. Hardness is about. 3.5

gilland while mining me manifest you arealized  painted or a red.

Decoration is usually absent though 8 sherds were found with engraving. Six of these are parallel lines on the inside of the vessel probably (a molcajete). The other two are on the exterior of a vessel one being a diamond outlined by parallel lines while the other is a single line.

Five vessel forms are indicated

form is a straight rimmed outsloping bowl (see illustration probably associated with molcajetes); and outcurving rimmed outflaring bowls. Least of importance are outcurved rims on recurving sided bowls.

Five feet were found, all bring solid conical and of a large size. (See PLATE XI, 6)

The Polished Black Ware composes 27% of the total sherds during period I.

POLISHED RED WARE. This ware composes 9% of the sherds. The temper consists of five grant in medium amounts. The paste is slightly porous. The firing is uneven, some sherd interiors being fired orange while others are gray. Hardness is about 3.9.

The surfaces appear to have been slipped, polished and then painted an orangish- per painted an orangish per painted an orangish per painted an orangish per painted an orangish per painted and then painted an orangish per painted an orangish pe

Vessel shapes appear to be confined to three forms: Remispherical bowls (molcajetes?), straight-rimmed outsloping bowls and out-

to or ation is usually absent though 8 sherds y leaser saf le shaci edt ... : ... : ... : ... : ... : ... : Commercial transfers and buyets and made out to the season of the season of the season wighten by possible throughten the stage of 

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Three other forms are of about squal importance, hemephorical bowle, (but position and out the party of t

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POLISHED HED WARE. This were composes 95 of the sheris. The Vitigile at ates of The patient amounts. The patient of The first of univers, some chard interiore being fixed prounce Will send a financial transfer of the state of the

is a supper to have been slipped, polished and then painted an orangish-red ! Decoration is totally absent except for the incision in the inter ......

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF

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curving rimmed outflaring bowls. I feet were found and all were large, solid and conical.

PLAIN POLISHED WARES. The constitute 11% of the total sherds.

The temper is medium sized crushed stone in large amount. The paste is compact though shows porous under a microscope. The firing is an even but well done as the paste rangesity color from light gray to orange.

Hardness is about 3. The color of the surfaces is from cream-yellow to brown.

The surfaces appear to be and are polished. Decoration is absent though 2 sherds have engraved lines. One of these appear to be accidental while the other was a series of cross-hatched lines.

straight, round outsloping, and outcurving rimmed outsloping bowls.

Hemispherical and incurved rim and outcurved recurved sided bowls occur.

Two feet were were, both being solid, small and roughly conical or thimble shaped.

PLAIN WARE. The temper is medium sized constant of rock of sand in large amounts. In fact, the sherds have a very sandy feel. The paste is compact. The fire fairly well done with the cross section revealing the sherds centers as being a brown color. Hardness is about 3.5.

The surfaces are smoothed. Decoration is absent. Vessel forms include the five type just noted above. Molcajetes are not found nor are feet with this ware.

These compose 17% of the sherds in the lower levels.

surving rimmed outflaring bowle. I feet vere found and all were large, solid and conical.

Pho teuror is medius aired ornebed stone in lence encert. The neste is the teuror is media ornebed stone in lence encert. The firing is an even but well done as the paste ranges in from light gray to orange. Hardness is about 5. The color of the surfaces is from cream-yellow to

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Tive vessel forms oceur. The two mest prevalent types are

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PLAM MIRS. The temper is medium sized control of paste is large amounts. In feat, the abords have a very sandy feel. The paste is compact. The first fairly mell dopperate the case section revealing the spreas as being, a brown color. Hardness is about 3.5.

The surfaces are two brown color. Decoration is about. Versel forms include the type just noted above. Molosjotes are not found

These compose 17% of the sherds in the lawer levels.

are a late of the same of the

BRUSHED WARE. The temper is limestone of medium size and in medium amounts. The paste is very porous and the firing is uneven and poor. Sherds have an average hardness of 2.7.

The outer surfaces appear to have been brushed with grass or twigs. The inner surfaces are smooth. The brushing is either horizontal or vertical to the rim. Horizontal brushing appear more often than vertical at all periods.

Shapes are confined to four types of vessels: plates, recurved veins , outcurving outflaring sided bowls and straight rimmed outsloping sided bowls. These sherds compose 36% of the total

OTHER ARTIFACTS found in these levels were 3 clay ladle handles, one straphandle, part of one obsiden flake, flint chips and burned clay.

# PERIOD II

POLISHED BLACK WARE. Paste, temper, and surface finish are the same. One difference, however, is that the Black Ware during this period only represents 15% of the total sherds. Four shapes are found being the outflaring rims, straight rimmed, incurved rim and hemispherical bowls. Perhaps one of the most significant change is that most jolcajete feet are hollow conical shaped with one or two holes in the feet while one was a small. One foot was of the small thinkle like variety.

modium amounts. The tempor is linestone of medium sine and in medium amounts. The paste is very percus and the firing is uneves and poor. Sherds have an average hardness of 2.7.

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vowls. Perhaps and of the most significant charge is that most goldajote feet are hollow conical shaped with one or two holes in the feet for the feet was of the small thinkle-fair.

POLISHED RED WARE. During this period Polished Red Ware compose less than 7% of the total sherds. Differences occur in the shaped in that hemispherical bowls are absent and incurved rim and recurved rim bowls occur. Molcajete feet are either solid, large conical or solid small conical or thimble-like in form.

POLISHED WARE. Polished ware in this period being 18% of the total, but otherwise are the same as the previous period in all respects except for 2 engraved sherds. These two sherds show 4 parallel engraved lines on each.

PLAIN WARES. A slight increase in percentage of this ware 23% of reveals that it now represent 25% the total. It is significant that ollas with outflowing rims occur in this period as well as an increase of incurved rim bowls.

BRUSHED WARES. This ware is fundamentally the same as the previous period the only change being that there has been a very slight increase in the percentage of this ware to 40%.

OTHER ARTIFACTS. One part of a roller mano was uncovered along with part of one small head of a hand modeled figurine of an undetermined type.

SURFACE COLLECTION. Sherds were the same as above previously

Pose less than 7% of the total sherds. Differences occur in the shaped in that hemispherical bowls are absent and incurved rim and recurved rim bowls occur. Molosjete feet are either soldd, large conical or solid small conical or thimble-like in form.

FOLISHED WARE. Polished were in this period being 18% of the total, but otherwise are the same as the previous period in all respects except for 2 engraved sherds. These two sherds show 4 parallel engraved lines on each.

PLAIM WARES. A slight increase in percentage of this were reveals that it now represent 2:5% of the total. It is significant that ollas with outflowing rims occur in this period as well as an increase of incurved rim bowls.

BRUSHED WARES. This were is fundamentally the same as the previous period the only change being that there has been a very slight increase in the percentage of this were to 40%.

OTHER ARTIFACTS. One part of a roller mano was uncovered along with part of one small of head of a hand modeled figurine of an undetermined type.

SURPACE COLLECTION. Sherds were the same as above previously

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